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In Surprise, Thai King Reappoints An Ex-Leader

Anand, Prime Minister Again, Vows Elections In Temporary Tenure

By William Branigin

BANGKOK — King Bhumibol Adulyadej announced Wednesday that he was reappointing a respected former prime minister, Anand Panyarachun, to take up the post again.

The surprise move was aimed at resolving Thailand's political crisis and averting new violence.

Mr. Anand, 59, a former diplomat and businessman, announced that he would form a neutral government of nonpoliticians, dissolve parliament and call elections within four months.

"My priority is to organize new elections," he said.

The recalled leader said he would dissolve parliament in two or three weeks and move quickly to repair the damage that the political crisis has done to Thailand's formerly booming economy.

His appointment was greeted with relief by members of the opposition pro-democracy movement and the public at large.

Thailand has been without a prime minister or an effective government since May 24, when the former armed forces chief, General Suchinda Kraprayoon, resigned as prime minister, taking responsibility for the military's violent suppression of pro-democracy protests.

Fears of a new round of demonstrations and a violent military response to them had been rising because of the expected nomination of Somboun Rahong, a former officer backed by the military.

Mr. Sornboon, a retired air chief marshal and a political leader in Thailand's six-party governing coalition, announced earlier in the day that he had received royal approval to become prime minister.

A party to celebrate the appointment was being prepared at his house when state television broadcast a royal ceremony in which the king formally named Mr. Anand, acting on recommendation of the speaker of parliament, Anitai Uthairat, a member of the government coalition.

The choice of Mr. Anand came despite the passage by parliament hours earlier of constitutional amendments designed to reduce the military's role in politics.

One amendment stipulated that the prime minister must be an elected member of parliament, a provision that would exclude Mr. Anand since he did not run in Thailand's March 23 elections.

However, the amendments do not take effect until signed by the king and published in the Royal Gazette. Thus, Mr. Anand was appointed under the existing 1991 constitution and has full powers.

Mr. Anand, a former ambassador to Washington, was installed as an interim prime minister.

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Protesters outside parliament in Bangkok displaying photographs of people killed in the military crackdown last month.

Libyan Press Assails Gadhafi Amid Rumors Of a Swerve in Policy

By Chris Hedges

TRIPOLI — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, isolated by United Nations sanctions, has come under extraordinary criticism in the state-controlled press in what may presage a major change in the country's foreign and domestic policy.

The official press condemned his call for Arab unity as a "mirage" and proposed reconciliation with the West.

Analysts and Western diplomats in Tripoli suggested that Colonel Gadhafi, who has ruled Libya for nearly 25 years, had himself engineered the criticism to pave the way for radical policy changes.

Despite the harsh wording of the editorials, Libyan officials and Western diplomats said they believed that Colonel Gadhafi had approved the statement.

"Everything has been one thousand percent organized by Colonel Gadhafi," a senior Western diplomat said. "He is using the demystification of Arab unity as a way to justify eventual changes."

No analysts appeared to believe that the criticism foretold the overthrow of Colonel Gadhafi.

The UN Security Council imposed the sanctions April 15 in an attempt to force Libya to surrender two suspects in the bombing of a Pan American World Airways 747 jumbo jet, Flight 103, over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988, killing 270 people. Libya also failed to cooperate in the investigation of the bombing on Sept. 19, 1989, of French UTA DC-10. The two bombings killed a total of 441 people.

Diplomats predicted that the attacks would be used in the context of announcing an about-face in the government's domestic policy and perhaps to begin to edge toward compliance with the demands of the Security Council.

One of the editorials in the weekly newspaper Jamahiriya, suggested that Colonel Gadhafi could gain more by cooperating with the West rather than struggling for Arab unity.

"We say to you, you are free," the editorial said. "Go alone to your Arabism and your Islamic links. As for us, we have America. It is

much better for us to cooperate with America than with all the Arabs because we have realized that our own interests are above all else."

The imposition of sanctions cost Libya its air links, forced reduction of diplomatic staff abroad and caused suspension of all military purchases.

"The language is very explicit," a senior European diplomat said. "It is amazing, especially for the normal Libyan. I have never seen this kind of language."

The Libyans had adopted a defiant stance before and after the sanctions, assailing the United States and accusing Arab leaders who urged compliance of "betrayal."

But the two editorials, and a statement by the official press agency JANA, have openly questioned the revolutionary agenda of Colonel Gadhafi, which calls for Arab unity against the West, and decry the country's international isolation.

The article first appeared on the back page of Al Jamahiriya on Tuesday and was reprinted on the front page of the country's only daily, The New Dawn, on Wednesday. It accused Colonel Gadhafi of "following a mirage."

"We will not follow the mirage with you this time," the editorial said. "If this is your Arabism, then follow it alone. Go wherever you wish, but none of us will follow you. We know now what is in our interest."

"The real revolution is the one we are proclaiming, which presents reality as it is, without embellishments," the editorial continued. "This revolution will sweep away all the cant of the past. You must face reality, realize that there is no Arab unity and that our interests are above all other interests, even if they lie with the Jews themselves."

It went on to criticize management of the country's central economy, which has left store shelves bare or filled with "shoddy" goods. The economic sacrifices were made, the editorial said, so that Libya could support other Arab countries and liberation groups.

In a second editorial in Al Jamahiriya on Wednesday, the paper said that because the Arabs failed to realize the sacrifices Libyans

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On Armenia Border, an Ageless Conflict Plays Out Latest Chapter

By Margaret Shapiro

YERASK, Armenia — In a dusty mountain bunker littered with spent cartridges and opened food cans, a housewife, a soccer player and a professional soldier, in battle fatigues and carrying guns, froze as gunshots erupted nearby and then faded away.

"I'm not afraid of dying," said Jemma Ovanissian, 45, after peering carefully through an opening in the fortification toward an armed enemy Azerbaijani encampment a few hundred yards away. "So many good people have died here already. More will no doubt die."

For hundreds of years, as empires and dynasties rose and fell, people have lived and fought amid these hills on the Armenia-Nakhichevan border, within sight of biblical Mount Ararat.

Now, with the Soviet empire gone, this has again become an armed camp, washed in bad blood stretching back generations. It is a conflict that threatens to embroil the competitive powers around it — Turkey, Iran and Russia.

Recently, Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov warned in Moscow that the fighting in this swath of mountains along the southern flank of what was once the Soviet Union could lead to "World War III."

This, in effect, was a warning to Turkey to keep its distance.

In a time of shifting boundaries, newly resurgent nationalities and age-old animosities, such warnings are taken seriously.

Christian Armenia and Muslim Azerbaijan, suspicious neighbors forced to live together during most of Soviet rule, are now independent countries at war. They have numerous territorial and ethnic scores to settle.

Place names like Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh and Shusha have become battle cries, with hundreds dead on both sides and thousands of refugees.

The present round of violence began about four years ago, when the leadership of Nagorno-Karabakh, a mostly Armenian enclave in

Azerbaijan, declared that it wanted to unite with its religious and ethnic brethren in Armenia.

Azerbaijan declared the demand invalid and imposed a blockade of food and other supplies. Refugees from both sides, fearing violence, fled across the borders.

It has been war, more or less, ever since, with entire towns in Nagorno-Karabakh and all efforts at mediation destroyed.

Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, is dependent on the goodwill of Azerbaijan for most of its fuel, has become a city under siege.

A rail blockade by Azerbaijan has left it with

no hot water or heat, infrequent electricity and sometimes not even running cold water.

Industrial production has all but stopped. The streets are filled with young men in battle uniform.

In Baku, Azerbaijan's capital, the political landscape has been ravaged by coups and counter-coups staged by rifle-toting irregulars enraged by Azerbaijan's recent poor military showing against Armenians. Last month, the Armenian forces drove the last Azerbaijani troops out of Nagorno-Karabakh and took control of a road linking Karabakh to Armenia.

On Sunday, Azerbaijan voted for a new president.

Swedes, at Home, Play the French To 1-1 Draw in Soccer Opener

Basile Boli of France, left, and Tomas Brodin of Sweden take to the air in the first match of the European Championship on Wednesday in Stockholm. The teams drew, 1-1. Page 16.



Life Downstairs in Sarajevo

By John F. Burns

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Above ground, Sarajevo is almost a ghost city, with a few cringing figures running in short bursts between buildings, dodging shells and snipers.

Below ground, at thousands of places like No. 2 Vase Palagica Street in the city's old Muslim quarter, the city has gathered anew.

"Welcome to Sarajevo," said Muhamed Hafizovic, 65, a retired thermal plant engineer, rising from his chair at a makeshift card table

down a flight of narrow stairs from the lobby.

Motioning about him at some of the 100 people packed into four small rooms, he added: "We're living here as a family. This is a small Sarajevo, and a small Bosnia, too."

Shells have completely blown away the top floor of the seven-story apartment block, about a mile from some of the most powerful artillery and mortars. But in the

basement the mood was anything but doleful.

Cards were on the table. Glasses were filled with slivovitz, a brandy that is the nectar of Balkan life.

There were words of contempt for the Serbian gunners and their political masters. Sarajevans have long thought of themselves as sophisticated city-dwellers and many a round of slivovitz has been downed to denunciations of the gunners as uncultured brutes.

In the basement, there was also

Perot's 'Civil War' Drug Plan

By Michael Isikoff

DALLAS — When policemen complained a few years ago that they were not properly equipped to fight Dallas's burgeoning drug trade, a prominent local citizen, Ross Perot, offered a solution: Being in helicopters with special infrared detectors that could swoop down over residential neighbor-

hoods and identify houses harboring narcotics.

When the officers questioned whether such tactics would be constitutional, Mr. Perot had a quick rejoinder: "He suggested that maybe a civil war needs to be declared," said Monica Smith, president of the Texas Police Association.

Ever since he was first appointed by Governor Bill Clements to be chairman of the Texas War on

Drugs Committee 13 years ago, Mr. Perot has been among this state's most outspoken champions of aggressive and sometimes unorthodox law enforcement.

He spearheaded a campaign to dramatically stiffen the state's laws against drug crimes in the early 1980s, offered to help the U.S. Customs Service by financing private

See PEROT, Page 6

Advertisement for Kiosk featuring a crossword puzzle and a table of stock market data including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and various international indices.

Advertisement for 'New Lessons for Old Schools' by Anthony DePalma, discussing the challenges of funding and balancing books in public schools, and mentioning the takeover of Baltimore classrooms.

Allies' Independent Ways in Rio: A Diplomatic Challenge to a Beleaguered U.S.

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — As the Earth Summit enters its final phase, Europe and Japan are showing increasing independence from the United States on environmental issues, worsening American isolation and creating a diplomatic challenge for Washington.

President George Bush strained relations with industrialized countries and the Third World when he rejected detailed targets in a treaty to curb global warming and refused to join a pact to preserve plant and animal life.

The traditional northern allies are still trying to build bridges to the increasingly beleaguered American delegation because they realize that without Washington's participation, no agreements made here can be effective. But they are constrained by the fact that they see the problem differently.

They do not agree with Mr. Bush that the measures should be rejected or modified because they could threaten jobs. Unlike the administration, they see safeguarding the environment as an unavoidable challenge that will strengthen their industry in the long run, not as a new and sinister threat to their way of life.

"What we see emerging in the United States is something like 'ecologism' — fear of a new communism hidden behind ecology," Environment Minister Klaus Topfer of Germany said here.

That view may be extreme. But the lonely U.S. position at the Earth Summit does appear to be a departure from the recent course of post-Cold-War diplomacy.

While the United States has had little difficulty getting its way in other multilateral organizations, like the United Nations Security Council, since the Soviet Union broke up, it has forfeited its leadership role here, and neither Europe nor Japan are able to step in.

A powerful reason why some of the United States' closest allies do not share the administration's apprehension about the economic costs of cleaning up the world is that they expect to benefit from such a commitment.

Japanese and German industries in particular have led the development of "clean" technologies, and they hope the Earth Summit plan to endorse Agenda 21, a global cleanup proposal and to give Third World countries

money to pay for it will translate into fat orders for their companies.

"Of course there are short-term costs," said the European Community spokesman, Laurens Jan Brinkhorst. "But in the end, energy efficiency is good for industry, not bad."

Dr. A.S. Kascenally, the environment minister of Mauritius, said: "It's difficult to see how America is protecting jobs by not signing a biodiversity convention that would allow its drug companies to experiment with our natural genetic resources."

Japan certainly appears to take the meeting more seriously than the United States, fielding a delegation of more than 100 officials compared with 45 American officials. But diplomats say it remains reluctant to give a clear lead that cuts across U.S. interests.

As the world's largest market, the European Community clearly has potential clout, but it often lacks unity of purpose. Despite economic difficulties caused by unification, Germany is often closer to the Scandinavian countries in its enthusiasm for green causes than Britain, Spain and Portugal, who shy away from new financial burdens.

Western diplomats generally see the roots of the Bush administration's grudging approach in the political pressure of a presidential election campaign, an economic recession and a high budget deficit.

"The United Nations must learn never to hold an international conference during an American election year," says Tommy T. B. Koh, the Singapore diplomat who heads the main negotiating committee.

The major U.S. initiative, an offer of \$150 million in bilateral aid to save Third World forests, backfired because most countries saw it as an attempt to distract attention from Mr. Bush's unpopular decisions. In an effort to change that impression, Britain and Germany want the U.S. offer accepted as a first contribution toward a new world agreement they eventually hope to negotiate on preserving forests.

The European Community and the Nordic countries also rejected as unnecessarily anti-American a plan suggested by the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria for a joint statement criticizing the global-warming convention that Mr. Bush weakened and pledging to strengthen it.

Instead, the European Community adopted a uniform statement setting targets and timetables for reduction of carbon-dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the end of the century — a position at odds with that of the United States.

But the 12 also offered the Bush administration a face-saving way of signing the convention on biodiversity by agreeing to make a statement setting out their own interpretation of contentious clauses. The White House has shown no interest in going along with it.

The Europeans, meanwhile, are increasing America's isolation by trying to persuade small island states as well as India, which will all face severe flooding if the climate warms, to back their call for tougher commitments on curbing warming gas emissions.

That sense of isolation may increase when heads of state and government start addressing the meeting at the end of the week. For Mr. Bush is unlikely to be able to pledge the Third World as much help with making its development environmentally sustainable as his counterparts from Europe and Japan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Washington Opposes Third World Nations on Protection of Forests

RIO DE JANEIRO — The United States and Third World nations clashed Wednesday over how to preserve forests as delegates put the finishing touches on pacts for environmental protection.

The delegates were working to complete documents for signing by more than 100 heads of state who will gather in Rio by Friday.

The documents include a non-binding Rio Declaration of broad environmental goals; conventions on climate control, protecting plant and animal species and forestry, and a blueprint for cleaning up the Earth.

The United States has been isolated from its allies and strongly criticized for opposing the biodiversity treaty and for its insistence on weakening the treaty on global warming.

The biodiversity treaty seeks to preserve the diversity of plant and animal life worldwide while advancing economic development.

On Wednesday, the United States was again at the forefront of discord, this time over forestry.

The United States does not want to commit itself to providing aid in exchange for protecting forests; Malaysia, which leads Third World nations on forestry issues, insists that the statement explicitly make that link.

The developing countries also oppose terms that they fear might lead to an infringement of their right to use forests as they see fit.

"What is the cause of deforestation? Poverty," said Keng Yank Lim, the Malaysian minister of pri-



William K. Reilly, left, the chief U.S. delegate at the Earth Summit, talking with Rafael Pavdam, center, and Carmelina Porato, right, Indians from the Ecuador's Amazon region during a tour of Global Forum, the nongovernmental organizations' meeting place in Rio.

mary industries. "How do you keep people with empty stomachs away from the forests?"

Mr. Lim said Malaysia insists on forestry statement provisions that would commit developed nations to share biotechnology and provide development aid in return for protection of tropical forests.

Malaysia also wants a commitment to increase temperate forests — found mostly in developed nations — which it says are as effective in absorbing carbon dioxide as tropical forests.

The forestry issue is the other side of the coin of the climate control treaty, which was weakened at U.S. insistence. Trees absorb carbon dioxide emissions, believed one of the main causes of global warming.

William K. Reilly, head of the U.S. delegation and chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, linked U.S. support for the Rio Declaration on a satisfactory statement of forest principles.

Both documents are nonbinding, but whatever moral force they might have would be undermined if the United States were to refuse to sign them.

However, the U.S. presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Wednesday in Washington that the United States accepted the Rio Declaration even though it had sought some changes in its language.

A U.S. initiative to provide an additional \$150 million in aid to developing countries for forestry protection also has been blocked in

the wrangling over the forestry statement.

Mr. Reilly met privately Wednesday for 40 minutes with Mr. Lim. Afterwards, Mr. Lim implied the talks were fruitless.

The U.S. delegation "came with preconceived ideas and will have to review their position," Mr. Lim said. "Don't expect us to give away our right," he said, to use resources in order to sign a convention.

In the global warming treaty, targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000 were deleted under U.S. pressure. The treaty is to be signed this week.

But the 12-nation European Community has called for a meeting this fall to consider reintroduc-

ing those targets to the treaty. The Bush administration argues that establishing limits on carbon dioxide emissions could hurt the U.S. economy as it struggles out of recession. The United States leads the world in carbon dioxide emissions.

The United States refuses to sign the biodiversity treaty to protect animal and plant resources, arguing it would hurt U.S. businesses and cost jobs.

Mr. Bush was to leave Thursday for a brief visit to Panama before going to Rio for the meeting, which has cast him as the main obstacle to stronger treaties on global warming and biodiversity. In Washington, Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Bush would confront other leaders with the "hard truths" that shape his view.

"It will be fairly aggressive remarks in which he sets out the hard truths about environmental protection that we believe should be pointed out," Mr. Fitzwater said, "particularly about the need for halooce between environmental protection and economic growth."

White House officials have grown increasingly apprehensive about the meeting, fearing it may turn into a political ambush for the president, caught in a tight re-election campaign.

On another issue, negotiators agreed to a compromise text trimming the meeting's initial calls for major new funding. A copy of the

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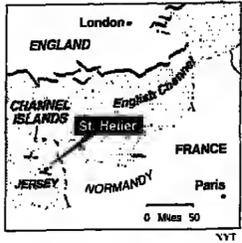
The Jersey Rebellion: Channel Tax Haven Is Fed Up With 'Meddling' by London

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

ST. HELIER, Jersey — The last time a good-sized crowd gathered in downtown St. Helier was on May 9, 1945, when people turned out in force to welcome British troops who were ending five years of German occupation of Jersey and the other Channel Islands off the Normandy coast.

One recent morning it was again the cause of freedom that mobilized about 1,000 of the island's 86,000 inhabitants to demonstrate outside the local parliament. But this time there was a twist: In 1945, they cheered British troops; on May 13, they booed the representative of the queen.

"Rebellion in Jersey!" yelled some London tabloids, as if it were a scene from Gilbert and Sullivan. "Not Quite British," chafed The Times. "What's going on?" wondered many Britons,



When Sir John emerged, he was bombarded with cries of 'Get back to England!' and 'Show us your jackboots!'

who knew the island only as a food producer, a tourist resort and a tax haven. "Well, maybe that was going too far," an elderly woman said apologetically a few days after the crowd heckled the

lieutenant governor, Air Marshall Sir John Sutton. "We're not against the queen. We don't want to be independent. We're just fed up with meddling from London."

don" had a name. One day before the protest, Vernon Tomes, the island's deputy bailiff, was dismissed by Queen Elizabeth, acting on instructions from Whitehall. The reason given was that, as a senior judge, he had been repeatedly late in delivering judgments.

The problem was that Mr. Tomes also was arguably Jersey's most popular public figure. And a good many locals took his humiliation as a personal affront as well as proof of Whitehall's insensitivity to the island's views. Demands for a change in Jersey's relationship with London soon followed.

It currently has the status of a self-governing crown dependency. But, as with the other Channel Islands, it is ruled by the queen as heir to William, Duke of Normandy, and not as British monarch. "In 1066, England joined Jersey," the joke goes. And, as such, the island has always claimed to be special.

In reality, even though 100 miles (160 kilometers) from England and just 12 miles from France, Jersey has always preferred to be tied to London rather than Paris.

During World War II, the Britishness of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and other tiny Channel Islands was strengthened by suffering because, impossible to defend once France fell in May 1940, they were the only part of the British Isles to come under German occupation.

Part of Jersey's appeal as a tax haven has been its stability, a product of the fact that, while self-governing, it has no political parties. Instead, worthy individuals are elected to the States Chamber, as the 53-seat local parliament is called, while the queen is represented by a lieutenant governor.

Whitehall also appoints the bailiff and deputy bailiff to preside over the States and the judiciary and to repre-

sent the island abroad. The current bailiff, Sir Peter Crill, and his deputy, Mr. Tomes, were old friends and former law partners. When they fell out, though, the island took sides.

Announcing Mr. Tomes's ouster to a stunned States, Sir John Sutton said he had ignored many warnings about his backlog of undecided cases. Some judgments, Sir John went on, had taken over two years to be delivered, prompting angry complaints and even threats to sue from frustrated litigants.

The lieutenant governor also denied "widespread speculation" that Mr. Tomes "was a victim of a conspiracy by the Jersey establishment because he did not have the right background."

But he failed to convince: To many locals, Sir Peter and the "old school tie" brigade had targeted Mr. Tomes, a farmer's son and man of the people. The next day, after a closed-door

meeting of the States, a crowd was waiting. And when Sir John emerged, he was bombarded with cries of "Get back to England!" and "Show us your jackboots!" and "Mr. Tomes for President!"

He tried to speak — "This has not been very pleasant," he began — but was drowned out by jeers.

Mr. Tomes, in contrast, was mobbed as a hero, while all the States members lined up to shake his hand. "I informed the States this morning that I shall not retire from public life," he said to applause, adding that he planned to run for a seat in the States at the earliest opportunity.

His objective, he said, is to change Jersey's contract with the crown so that the bailiff and deputy bailiff can be elected by the States, leaving only senior judges to be appointed by the queen.

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Businessmen interested in participating in the forum should notify UNIDO as soon as possible so that they can receive more detailed information on the forum, travel arrangements, and on the investment opportunities. This notification will not be considered a commitment to attend the forum, however, the last date for confirmation of participation is 15 August 1992.

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مكازم الأهل

Adoption in Peru: Pain and Frustration

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

LIMA — They are a special group of European and American visitors. Many are couples in their late 30s and early 40s, too old to be classified most eligible by adoption agencies in the United States. Some are single people, who are almost always passed over in the adoption competition back home.

Most came here with high hopes, having been told that if they went to Peru they would leave with a healthy baby within four to six weeks.

But such optimism died months ago. In its place is a desperate hope that the Andean children they have cuddled and nurtured for months will not be taken from them.

Scores of people who came to Peru to find children are now stranded in this country of upheaval. An inefficient and at times corrupt legal system, plus periodic adoption scandals that have fed intense nationalism here, has forced many to stay in Peru six months,

and sometimes a year, to complete adoptions.

And that wait has been lengthened by at least two to three months since President Alberto Fujimori seized expanded powers on April 5. Most of the nation's courts were shut down for six weeks and the number of judges severely reduced, creating a huge judicial backlog.

Like Americans, Europeans are seeking to adopt in Peru. Italians are by far the largest single nationality represented among prospective adoptive parents here, close to double the number of Americans. But although Italians are equally affected by court delays, they seem to have a somewhat smoother experience overall because they are not as stigmatized as the American "gingo."

Some would-be parents have simply left out of frustration. But most have stayed, not willing to be separated from the infants they were handed when they arrived and whom they now consider their children.

"There is an awful lot of pain among us," said one adopting mother who asked to be identified only as Di Anne for fear of jeopardizing her case. "All of us could tell you horror stories of endless delays, losing jobs back home, losing homes. We're living day by day with babies that are ours emotionally, but we don't know if we will be able to keep them."

Peru is the second-most-popular destination, after South Korea, for Americans going abroad to adopt children. Unlike many countries in which foreigners must wade through government adoption agencies, Peru permits private adoption — agreements between the natural mother and would-be parents. Peru also permits adoption of infants by older couples and single people.

U.S. Embassy officials in Peru estimate that Americans adopt 700 Peruvian babies a year.

The plight of foreigners spending months in hotels seems increasingly sequential in a country plagued by guerrilla violence and drug traffic-

ing, with 60 percent of its people living in poverty.

But the troubles of the foreigners reflect a wrenching debate here and in other Latin American countries. Have the societies given up their children too easily? Is the quick adoption process just the fast way out of confronting poverty, malnutrition, lack of education? Adoption scandals are a favorite topic of the Peruvian press, which some say is campaigning against foreign adoptions.

"Due to the campaign, judges are carrying out deeper investigations," said a juvenile court judge handling adoptions. She added that a judge who processed a case quickly was often accused of being corrupt.

Neighboring Colombia has made the process far more difficult in the last year by eliminating private adoptions. Adopting parents now have to go through state-run agencies. Bolivia is considering such a change. Similar changes have been proposed for Peru.

For Peruvians, adoption also touches the issue of racism that runs deep in this culture, separating the dark-skinned Indian and mestizo Peruvians from the light-skinned Peruvians of Spanish descent. Many cannot understand why light-skinned Westerners would want to adopt dark-skinned babies from the Andean highlands. Some have accused foreigners of planning to raise the children to become servants.

The adopting parents in Peru have been charged by judges with baby trafficking. Others have had babies taken from them by the police, acting on judicial orders, just as they were about to board the plane home.

"I was told it was going to be easy," said Carol Brooks, a single, 35-year-old computer analyst from Kaiser, Oregon, who came here to adopt. "But with the long wait and added expense I'm using money I had put aside to buy a house."

The first child Miss Brooks was given was taken away from her when the authorities decided the natural mother did not want to give up the child.

John Gordy, a retired U.S. Air Force officer, arrived on Jan. 10 in Lima with his wife, Cynthia. Their Peruvian lawyer had arranged for them to adopt two sisters in the southeastern province of Puno.

After several weeks in Puno with the two children, they were told the adoption had been completed and they could take their children to Lima to await final approval. But within days, Mr. Gordy found out that the judge in Puno had issued a nationwide warrant for his arrest, accusing him of baby trafficking.

The couple eventually had to put both children in orphanages. They left Peru in May with no children, having spent more than \$15,000.



HUNGER IN AFGHANISTAN — Children in Kabul waiting outside the headquarters of mujahidin forces for distribution of food. There is currently a severe food shortage, and the new Islamic government has appealed to the United Nations and to friendly countries for relief.

Democrats Defy Bush On Benefits For Jobless

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Challenging President George Bush on a politically sensitive issue, the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has voted overwhelmingly to make sweeping changes in the unemployment insurance system to grant automatically renewable benefits to the long-term jobless.

Mr. Bush would have preferred another simple extension of unemployment benefits for 13 or more weeks. But the measure that was passed went far beyond that, putting him in the awkward position of having to consider vetoing a bill that would help more than 2 million unemployed people in an election year.

If no further extension is enacted, the current round of extended benefits will expire July 4.

The White House strongly suggested Tuesday night that Mr. Bush would veto the measure. Laura Meilillo, a White House spokeswoman, said the president preferred a Republican-sponsored bill that would have provided \$2.5 billion for extending unemployment benefits, as well as lowering capital gains taxes and repealing the luxury tax on boats.

The Democratic bill was approved, 261 to 150, on a vote that mostly followed party lines. It would replace the current system of irregular extensions of benefits with one that would automatically grant at least 13 extra weeks of benefits in states where the unemployment rate was 6 percent or higher.

The Senate Finance Committee is planning to take up a similar, though less generous bill on Thursday.

A Gift Too Much, Too Soon

Would-Be U.S. Envoy Mistimed Political Contribution

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A \$100,000 contribution that Donald H. Alexander, a Kansas City businessman, made to the Republican Party in January has become a stumbling block in his drive to fulfill a lifelong goal of returning to his native land as U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, said he was holding up Mr. Alexander's nomination because he made the large donation to the Republican National Committee "at the same time" he was seeking the appointment from the Bush White House.

Mr. Sarbanes noted during a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week that Mr. Alexander's donation was much larger than any he had made before. In the four previous years, he had made political contributions amounting to \$6,300 — including one for \$1,000 last November to President George Bush's re-election campaign.

Mr. Alexander, born in Amsterdam, said the \$100,000 donation was unrelated to his seeking the post. Administration officials asked him "what my motivations were, and I told them that was something separate and apart from my efforts to become ambassador."

But he acknowledged under questioning that he made the donation after learning that a previous ambassador to the Netherlands had done the same. He also told the committee that he had considered making another donation to the Bush campaign in May, but that a State Department aide suggested it might not be "appropriate."

Mr. Sarbanes said he had no objection to three other political ambassadorships the administration has pending before the committee.

"I'm not arguing that every ambassador should

come out of the career service," he said. "But the balance of them have to have real merit and ought not to be linked or appear to be linked to a large political contribution."

Eight members of Team 100 — those who gave or raised \$100,000 or more for Bush's 1988 campaign — became ambassadors after Bush was inaugurated. They include Howard Wilkins Jr., who preceded Mr. Alexander in the Netherlands post.

In a letter to the committee chairman, Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, Mr. Sarbanes suggested that the staff investigate further the circumstances of the Alexander donation, as well as his service as honorary consul to the Dutch government.

A committee spokesman said the committee had scheduled a meeting Thursday to vote on whether to approve 10 ambassadorial nominations, including seven career Foreign Service officers. Mr. Alexander's name will not be considered then because of the Sarbanes request, he said.

Mr. Sarbanes has previously raised the issue of people who make large donations to the Republican Party getting ambassadorial appointments. In 1989, he said: "If it's going to be a bidding war, at least we should put it up for public bid so the money goes to the U.S. Treasury."

Reports about ambassadorships going to large political donors are not new. During the Watergate era, Herbert Kalmbach, President Nixon's chief fund-raiser, went to prison for promising an ambassadorship in return for a \$100,000 donation, and for raising undisclosed funds from ambassadors to the Netherlands. Mr. Kalmbach testified at the time that another donor complained that \$250,000 was "an awful lot of money for Costa Rica."

ing, with 60 percent of its people living in poverty.

But the troubles of the foreigners reflect a wrenching debate here and in other Latin American countries. Have the societies given up their children too easily? Is the quick adoption process just the fast way out of confronting poverty, malnutrition, lack of education? Adoption scandals are a favorite topic of the Peruvian press, which some say is campaigning against foreign adoptions.

"Due to the campaign, judges are carrying out deeper investigations," said a juvenile court judge handling adoptions. She added that a judge who processed a case quickly was often accused of being corrupt.

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LIBYA: Official Press Assails Gadhafi Amid Rumors of Swerve in Policy

(Continued from page 1)

had made, the country was "demoralized."

"We have been stabbed in the back," the editorial said.

There have been daily demonstrations in front of the Saudi Arabian Embassy by protesters who contend that the Saudi government has allowed Christians at the United Nations to decide whether or not they can fly to the yearly Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. The Security Council said flights to Mecca could take place if Libya applied

for permission, something the Libyans have refused to do because the head of the exemption committee is a "nonbeliever."

"The failure of Colonel Gadhafi's policies is placed in the shoulders of the other Arabs, who refused to support Libya, despite all the sacrifices Libya was supposed to have made for them," a Western diplomat said. "Now the message coming out is that Libya must think of itself first and take care of its own needs, which include repairing ties with the West."

Coloel Gadhafi has insisted that he is not a head of state but a leader who follows the dictates of the Libyan people, who are organized into people's congresses. The General Congress is scheduled to begin its yearly meeting on Saturday and will discuss economic changes and the sanctions.

Government officials contend that the editorials are part of a popular call to reverse past policies.

"This is the voice of the people," said an editor at JANA. "The colonel must listen to the people. This is

a sign of a big change. It is time for us to open our relations with the West."

JANA announced late Tuesday that it had been taken over by a revolutionary group that had dismissed the director. The communiqué said the group had acted because the Libyan people had "the right to know the truth, all the truth, without distortions."

But JANA workers said the announcement was exaggerated and that the director had been replaced several days ago.

Stop the killings in the "COWARD'S WARS"!

Even though the war in Cambodia appears to have ended and the United Nations has begun to repatriate 350,000 refugees from Thailand, anti-personnel mines, placed by the warring factions in Cambodia's 15-year-old war, continue to kill and maim civilians.

So far, the international community has failed to respond to this man-made crisis by undertaking a full-scale demining program. Since the fall of the Khmer Rouge in 1979, some 30,000 Cambodians — men, women, and children — have lost one or more limbs, while thousands of others have died. Those most in danger of stepping on mines are peasants foraging for wood and food or working in the rice fields. Children herding livestock are particularly at risk as they traverse large tracks of land in search of fresh pastures.

WE OPPOSE THE "COWARD'S WARS" AND THE INTERNATIONAL INDIFFERENCE THAT ALLOWS IT TO CONTINUE.

In Cambodia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Kurdistan, Angola, Mozambique..., anti-personnel mines have not only killed or injured tens of thousands but they have also rendered useless wide tracts of agricultural land. These mines have also made it extremely difficult and dangerous to repatriate refugees.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT THE ARGUMENT THAT NOTHING CAN BE DONE. THERE ARE WAYS FOR CIVILIANS TO REGAIN THE USE OF THEIR LAND AND TO END THE LOSS OF INNOCENT LIVES IN PEACETIME.

The international community must provide funds and personnel to actually begin identifying, verifying and marking minefields without delay to ensure the safety of the civilians, as well as implementing selective mine clearance in priority areas to allow the start of development programmes.

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AN ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
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CALL ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND THOSE GOVERNMENTS WHO SUPPLY MINES:

- TO MAKE THE NEUTRALIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT ERADICATION OF MINES AN URGENT HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY IN CAMBODIA AND OTHERS COUNTRIES.
- TO RESPECT INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TO CONTROL THE PRODUCTION, SALE, AND USE OF THESE WEAPONS THAT KILL AND MAIM EVEN IN TIMES OF PEACE.

FIRST SIGNATORIES: Elie Wiesel, Anne Sinclair, Patrick Poirve d'Arvor, Dr. Josette Rousselet-Blanc, Jean-Michel Jarre, Charlotte Rampling, Jérôme Kanapa, Patrick Sébastien, Jean-Pierre Foucault, Jean-Louis Trintignant, Nicolas Hulot, Gérard Louvin, Alain Bougrain-Dubourg, Bernard Barataud, Stéphane Mantion, Alexandre Minkowski, Dominique Lapierre, Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Bernard Kouchner, Patrick Segal, Jean-François Deniau, Michel Noir, Yvonne Lacamp, Rony Brauman, Xavier Emmanuelli, François de Combre, Claude Mahuret, Daniel Herrero, Yvette Pierpaoli, Sebastiao Salgado, Christine Chanet, Kek Galabru, Marc de Montalembert, Philippe Ryfman, Haroun Tazieff, Paul Bouchet, Claude Sérillon, Paul Nahon, Bernard Benyamini, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Jean-Jacques Goldman, Yves Duteil, Marie-Christine Aulas, André Braunschweig, Charles Palant, Robert Verrier, Léo Matarasso, Jacques Bialski.

To return to Handicap International
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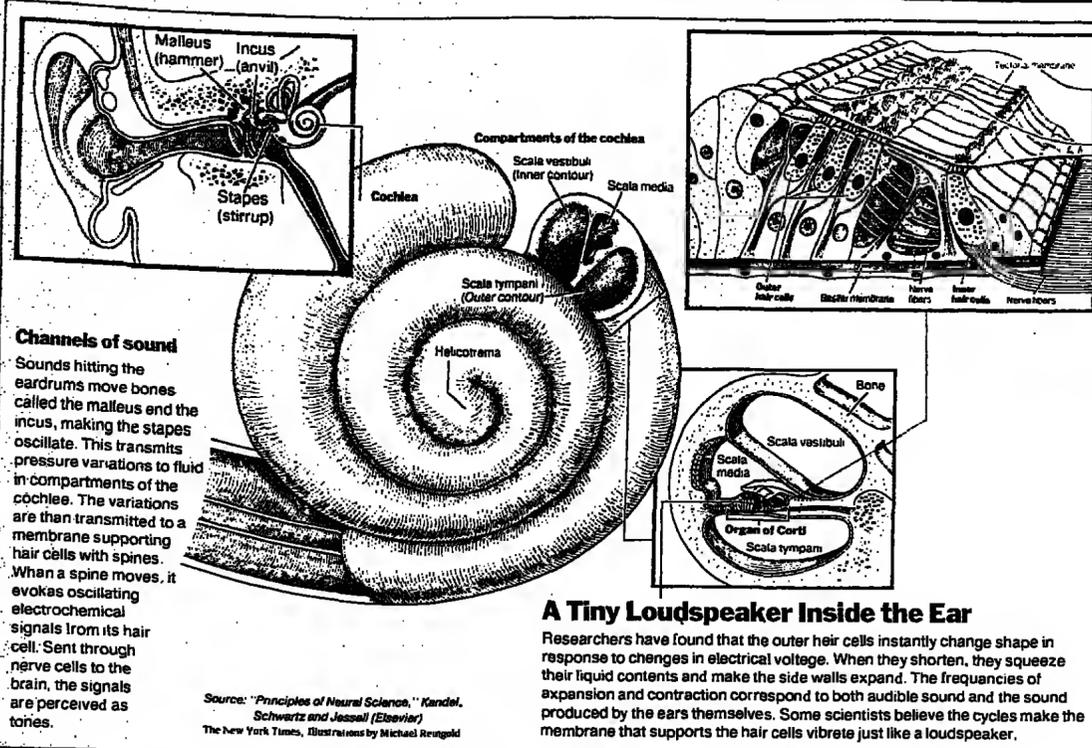
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HEALTH / SCIENCE



Channels of sound
Sounds hitting the eardrums move bones called the malleus and the incus, making the stapes oscillate. This transmits pressure variations to fluid in compartments of the cochlea. The variations are then transmitted to a membrane supporting hair cells with spines. When a spine moves, it evokes oscillating electrochemical signals from its hair cell. Sent through nerve cells to the brain, the signals are perceived as tones.

A Tiny Loudspeaker Inside the Ear

Researchers have found that the outer hair cells instantly change shape in response to changes in electrical voltage. When they shorten, they squeeze their liquid contents and make the side walls expand. The frequencies of expansion and contraction correspond to both audible sound and the sound produced by the ears themselves. Some scientists believe the cycles make the membrane that supports the hair cells vibrate just like a loudspeaker.

Source: "Principles of Neural Science," Kandel, Schwartz and Jessell (Elsevier), The New York Times, Illustrations by Michael Reungold

Self-Policing in Science

Authors Retract Study Because of Faked Results

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Using the bluntest and most candid language possible, researchers have retracted a paper published in a highly regarded scientific journal, saying that the main author of the report had fabricated his results.

The retraction throws into question a flourishing subspecialty of biology, the study of critical molecular signals that control mammalian development at the moment a fertilized egg begins its rapid growth into an animal.

The no-nonsense wording of the retraction, which appears in the current issue of the journal *Cell*, is quite unusual for an announcement of its kind. In a single paragraph at the bottom of a page otherwise taken up by a book review, the researchers, from the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, said their recent investigations had shown that the experimental evidence supporting the conclusions of their paper published in March 1991 "has been fabricated by one of the authors," Mitchell Rosner, and that the fraud had occurred "without any knowledge by the others."

The authors then retracted the paper "in its entirety" and apologized to anyone who might have been led astray by the chicanery.

Until recently, scientists have often couched retractions in vague terms, contending that they had been unable to reproduce previous results but stopping short of crying fraud. The latest retraction is evidence that in the aftermath of highly publicized and acrimonious cases of scientific fraud, like the incident that contributed to Dr. David Baltimore's resignation as president of Rockefeller University, many scientists are struggling to explore accusations of fraud with great dispatch, and to discuss the misconduct openly once it has been proved.

In this case, Dr. Louis M. Staudt, who heads the laboratory where the fraud occurred, said he was able to write the retraction so pointedly because he had discovered unshakable proof of doctored experiments and because Mr. Rosner, a graduate student working in his lab, had written him a letter of confession.

In essence, Dr. Staudt said in an interview, "We had caught him red-handed falsifying an experiment." The letter has not been made public.

More often, cases of apparent fraud are difficult if not impossible to prove, and researchers accused of fakery deny the charges regardless of how incriminating the evidence.

"Usually you're swimming, and you have no way of knowing if your suspicions are justifiable," said Dr. Heinz Arnheiter, a collaborator on the retracted report. "In this case, we were fortunate to have the confession, which is relatively rare."

After learning of the fraud, Dr. Staudt informed as many scientists as possible by telephone, and he immediately contacted the editor of *Cell*.

"We've had some cases of fraud handled very well and some handled rather poorly," said Dr. Benjamin Lewin, the journal's editor. This case, he said, was handled with great finesse.

By contrast, Dr. Baltimore was sharply criticized for belittling repeated accusations that his collaborator on a report that appeared in *Cell* in 1986 had faked her data. Dr. Baltimore's behavior, together with a recent federal investigation into whether Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute misappropriated samples of the virus that causes AIDS from scientific competitors in France, have raised serious questions about the ability of scientists to police their own. The latest retraction is evidence of an effort by researchers to do just that.

The paper retracted by the Bethesda scientists claimed to show that a molecule called Oct-3 was essential for a fertilized egg to begin flowering into an embryo. Other labs have been studying the factor through a variety of methods, and nobody can say how many scientists have been misled by the invented data.

"It's really surprising when a promising area of research collapses into nothing," said Dr. Arnheiter. "We're back to square one with this protein. Two years later and the problem of it is unsolved."

MR. ROSNER has withdrawn from Georgetown University in Washington, where he is studying for his doctorate. He is also seeking a medical degree at Harvard Medical School in Boston, and a board there is expected to decide by the end of the month whether he should be expelled. He did not return repeated telephone calls.

By all indications, Mr. Rosner fits the prototype of the cheating scientist: an exceptionally intelligent and promising young researcher who has no obvious need to commit fraud. Dr. Staudt described him as "a very bright student who had done some quite good work initially."

So successful was he in his research that in 1990, Mr. Rosner was the principal author on a major report published in the journal *Nature*, a coveted honor for a graduate student. That paper, also about the Oct-3 factor, remains valid and the results it reported have been reproduced by at least two other research teams.

Tuning In to the Ear's Own Sounds

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By picking up sound and transforming it into electrochemical impulses, the ears act like microphones sending coded signals through the nervous system into the brain.

But following the discovery that ears also act as tiny sound-producing loudspeakers, scientists are encountering many surprises as they probe the mysteries of hearing.

One recent result of this rapidly developing field of research has been the invention of instruments with miniature microphones that listen for the faint sounds emitted by healthy ears.

Scientists believe these devices offer doctors a quick and reliable tool for detecting deafness, even in newborn infants, among whom deafness is otherwise hard to diagnose.

Physiologists are still marveling at the discovery that ears produce sound. "It is almost as astonishing as if the eye could produce light or the nose produce odors," said Dr. William E. Brownell of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, one of the leading researchers in "otoacoustic emissions," or sound produced by ears.

frequency response might be best explained in terms of some amplifying system analogous to those used in radio receivers.

If that was the case, the biological amplifier might not only increase the intensity of electrical signals sent by the ear into the nervous system, but might also produce sound of its own.

In 1978 a major discovery lent substance to this prediction. Dr. David Kemp, an English physicist, discovered that the cochlea, a hollow, spiral-shaped bone in the skull that contains the organs of hearing, actually emits sounds. These sounds, known as otoacoustic emissions, were found to be of two types: spontaneous and evoked.

Spontaneous emissions of sound are produced by the ears of normal people from time to time for no apparent reason.

Although a microphone in the ear can clearly register such sounds, they are rarely noticed by the hearer, perhaps because the brain filters them out from the flow of signals that underlie perception.

Spontaneous emissions are apparently not related to tinnitus, or ringing of the ears, an ailment that can be caused by very large doses of aspirin, among other things.

Dr. Glenn R. Long of Purdue University says that only about 3 percent of people suffering from tinnitus are found to produce spontaneous sound emissions of their own.

The other kind of ear-produced sound, evoked otoacoustic emissions, is similar to echoes, generally somewhat distorted from the original sound. The types of distortions found in these sound emissions appear to correspond to the kind of interference patterns that occur when one sound frequency is imposed on another.

A person who fails to emit echo-like sounds from his or her ear in response to a test tone generally turns out to be deaf, or suffering from disease or the influence of certain drugs.

When a sound-producing device called a transducer is inserted in an ear canal and emits a brief click, a healthy cochlea responds a few thousandths of a second later by sending back an echo, which is picked up by a miniature microphone.

Scientists discovered that the otoacoustic echo response disappears when a person is taking large doses of aspirin, quinine, or psychoactive drugs. Aspirin, in fact, is known to cause temporary hearing loss.

Significantly, the echo response disappears a few minutes after death. This, many scientists believe, implies that the otoacoustic response is the result of active sound production, not just a passive echo of external sound.

But this hypothesis has touched off a lively debate among physicists, electrical engineers, physiologists, biochemists and acousticians as to what actually produces the sounds that come from the ear.

One group believes that there is an active, electromechanical amplifying mechanism in the cochlea, similar in principle to electronic amplifiers, that is stimulated by an alternating electrical field produced by the stria vascularis, a tiny organ within the cochlea.

A second group maintains that there is no active sound production or amplification in the ear, but that the echo results from the special acoustical shape of the cochlea.

Dr. Jont B. Allen, a scientist at AT&T Bell Laboratories, believes that "standing-wave" sound resonances in the cochlea similar to those that define the tone and loudness of sound in an organ pipe are responsible for the emissions.

At his Johns Hopkins laboratory, Dr. Brownell and his colleagues are exploring the behavior of individual cells from the organ of Corti, the central hearing organ in the cochlea. Within this organ are specialized cells, "outer hair cells," that may be the key to the mystery.

Scientists seem to agree that whatever the explanation of otoacoustic emissions may be, these sounds in themselves are not essential to hearing, but are merely ineliminable by-products of a system mammals use to tune their hearing.

Dr. Brownell and others believe that by functioning as amplifiers, the outer hair cells in a person with normal hearing help to maintain the smooth progression in perception from soft to loud sounds over their entire frequency range.

He and others hypothesize that this refinement in hearing is essential to the understanding of speech. The development of outer hair cells in the cochlea may therefore have

been a major step in the evolution of humans.

Dr. Allen of AT&T and some other engineers and physicists strongly disagree with this view.

"I do not believe the acoustical evidence supports the idea of a cochlear amplifier," he said. "A lot of physiologists and biologists accept its existence, but I believe it will turn out to have been illusory as the emperor's new clothes."

It is almost as astonishing as if the eye could produce light or the nose produce odors.

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IN BRIEF

High Infant-Death Rate Reported For College-Educated Blacks
BOSTON (Reuters) — Babies born to college-educated blacks in the United States have a higher mortality rate than those of similarly educated whites, a finding that seems to undermine the theory that poverty and poor medical care are to blame.

The reason for the disparity seems to be that black women give birth to far greater numbers of low-birth-weight infants, but the explanation for this phenomenon remains a mystery, according to new research by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

Overall, black babies in the United States have a far greater infant-mortality rate than white babies, a fact that doctors have long believed is due to access to good care. But the new study, in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, shows that even when poverty is no longer a factor, black babies still have a higher death rate.

Clogged Waters but Clearer: Zebra Mussel Beating a Bad Rap
WASHINGTON (WP) — There is good news about the zebra mussel, the striped mollusk that has colonized the Great Lakes and nearby waters and become a major nuisance by clogging water inlets.

In the four years since they first showed up — probably as hitchhikers on freighters from Europe — the tiny creatures have become so numerous that their method of feeding by filtering water is cleaning up the long-polluted lakes.

"A single zebra mussel filters as much as a quart of water a day," said Edward L. Mills, a biologist at Cornell University. Dr. Mills said Lake Erie was becoming visibly clearer as a result.

Neutrino as Elusive as Ever, U.S.-Russian Research Shows
WASHINGTON (WP) — Hope that Russian-American observations at the Baksan observatory inside a Caucasus mountain might resolve a long-standing puzzle as to the energy source of the sun has been dashed.

A detector consisting of 30 tons of gallium has failed to record the particles that should be reaching Earth as primary by-products of the energy-making process. The missing particles are neutrinos, the most elusive of all nuclear particles.

They should be produced by a variety of reactions in the core of the Sun and attempts to detect some of them were begun in 1968 by Dr. Raymond Davis Jr., then at Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, New York, inside a South Dakota gold mine. So few were observed that a number of other observations were undertaken, but failed to find the predicted rate.

Morning Sickness May Protect The Embryo, Biologist Finds
BERKELEY, California (Reuters) — Morning sickness is not just an accidental by-product of pregnancy, but the body's way of protecting the embryo from toxic food, according to a new book.

A University of California biologist, Margie Profet, writing in "The Adapted Mind" to be published this week by Oxford University Press, says morning sickness deters women from eating foods that might cause birth defects or aborted pregnancies.

"If you didn't have it you could be eating too many natural toxins in food and aborting your embryos," said Dr. Profet.

Dr. Profet points out that the first trimester of pregnancy, when morning sickness usually occurs, is also when the embryo is most vulnerable. Morning sickness is like an alarm system warning women not to

OPINION

Rub Out the Rule-Writers And Let the People Rule

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Well-tailored and well-intentioned, the very proper, Maurice Strong, impresario of the Rio "Earth Summit," intoned: "We have been the most successful species ever. We now have a species out of control. To which a healthy response is: Damn right, and we're determined to stay that way. A burgeoning international bureaucracy of rule-writers wants to control the species in the name of that sentimental fiction, the "international community." Their mission is to move nations "beyond sovereignty," using multilateral agreements couched in broad language, the effect of which will be diluted sovereignty and abridged liberty. How much dilution and abridgment will be decided later, by the authors. The rule-writers of Rio fancy themselves the wave of the future. Actually, they are a late-20th century gasp of a late-19th century invention, bureaucracy. A harbinger of the future may be the mouse that recently roared, Denmark. Friends of freedom owe much to the 46,269 Danes who made the difference in the glorious defeat — 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent — of the Maastricht treaty. Denmark's political class casually submitted the treaty to a popular referendum, assuming perfunctory ratification because mere citizens would not have the impertinence to reject what "progressives" consider self-evidently desirable: Europe's political and economic union. The "deepening" of the European Community — meaning deepened submission of nations to the Brussels bureaucracy — has become, like environmentalism, another value invoked to justify more bossiness by government. Behind the fog of Euro-jargon about "harmonization" and "coordination" there is the spirit of soft statism. Its goal is to suck toward the center — to Brussels — powers and rights hard-won over centuries by national parliaments. The casualties of this centralization include government by representation and consent. Centrifugal forces are being felt in the multiplying fragments of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, in Czechoslovakia, in Scottish nationalism and Quebec separatism — and in northern California and southwestern Kansas. Two weeks ago, 27 rural California counties approved a nonbinding (but intensely cathartic) measure endorsing secession. They say Sacramento is a dis-



The Leadership Vacuum

Beginning with Theodore Roosevelt, an American majority felt that government needed strengthening because it seemed anemic compared to the institutions and problems of industrial capitalism. However, on the eve of the 21st century, American opinion is that government is now overdeveloped, and is decreasingly competent and increasingly costly to freedom.

When the Rapture Defies the Decay

By Francis X. Clines

NEW YORK — "I was explaining to you about the rapture," the tall, Bible-toting black man suddenly announced, standing solemn as Socrates within the Lexington Avenue locale as he moved through another day of subway proselytizing. "What is the rapture?" the handsome, thin-faced man asked rhetorically of riders eluding fervidly to their various intentions. The doors slid shut and he rode on out of the station with his answer lost in the steady noise of the city. The passing reminder that there might be rapture for someone in the toughlands of New York, and that a man felt compelled to tell about this, was weird welcome enough for a reporter returning home to the city after 13 years. On renewed sight, the city seems as good and sad and true as ever, when viewed in all its shards, and the search for rapture is understandable. The city remains regenerative in a certain ruthless way, as out in the marshes beyond the runways of Kennedy International Airport, where the Norway rat breeds better than the snowy owl in the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. There, Don Riepe, city born and bred in the Queens Park shadows of Aquehead Race Track, has chosen a strange life in the city, reigning as chief ranger for the wildlife refuge. In this job, he attends to such minor poetic joys as helping his fellow ranger, Bob Cook, cart garter snakes and green snakes back from suburban development tracts to the 9,000-acre marsh-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From 'Caring' to Doing: Regarding "Convince These Americans That Bush Is Their President," (Opinion, May 18) by Paul Tsongas: Mr. Tsongas, beginning with the reasonable premise that infrastructural economic changes — including the creation of new jobs through a combination of governmental intervention and private investment — will help alleviate inner-city poverty, concludes by saying that improvements will only become possible if the president shows he cares. The United States thus is given the dubious honor of having one of the rare governments that is considered to function most efficaciously when being sentimental. While he proposes optional corporate giving to provide for "all kinds of social needs," Mr. Tsongas, a former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, neglects to mention the role governmental policies had in the creation of the inequalities in the first place. One could assume from his argument that corporate money is the true source of happiness and that the poor have nothing better to do than wait for someone rich to come and shower affection on them. Has the lesson of the Los Angeles riots been lost even on the opposition in the United States? Where are real solutions? KENNETH M. BLUESTONE, Paris. Don't Mix Money and Genes: Regarding the report "Gene-Altered Food, Rightly Splendid, Gets Official Go-

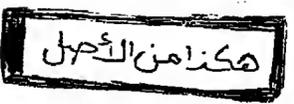
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Executive Stock Options: Now, Rain on the Parade?

By Diana B. Henriques

NEW YORK — Stock options are emerging as the latest lightning rod in the continuing storm over U.S. executive pay. In hearings last week, the Senate threatened to eliminate corporate tax deductions for pay brackets in excess of \$1 million a year, but sidestepped arguments for and against the use of options.

Critics of excessive executive pay have long lobbied for greater reliance on stock options because they put chief executives in the same boat as shareholders.

If the stock price goes up, everybody in the boat is rewarded. If it does not, the chief executive suffers along with everyone else.

In fact, there may even be stronger reasons than simple fairness for companies to emphasize stock options in pay packages.

When one research firm recently examined how executive pay affects stock prices at several large companies, it found that the use of options can dramatically reduce the harm.

It may be that stock options are a better form of excessive compensation than cash, said Graef Crystal, an industrial relations professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

But that does not mean options cannot be abused. Advocates do not simply argue that options are a more palatable form of executive pay, of course. A number of executives told the Senate Finance subcommittee on taxation that in the beginning companies rely heavily on options to reward and retain workers in their cash-less years.

Mr. Crystal countered that some high-tech companies were undermining their own arguments by playing games with those options.

ONE COMMON PLOY, he said, was to reprice a chief executive's older options to reflect stock declines. "When we not only give you new options at the lower price, we also call in your earlier options and lower the exercise price on those," said Mr. Crystal, "you've got a real money machine."

One development that would change the way corporations view stock options is an accounting change. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is devising rules that would require corporations to reflect on their books a value for stock options granted to executives.

Timothy S. Lucas, of the standards board, pointed out that company books were now prepared as if options to executives had zero value — "and no one here assumes the value of an option is zero."

One obstacle to establishing new rules is that corporations have been so creative. "We're gaining on having a consensus on how to account for a plain-vanilla stock option," said Mr. Lucas. "But there are a thousand other variations."

Mr. Crystal said in the ways options were being abused, they aligned the executive interest with speculators, not with the long-term investor.

But at least options do less damage to stock prices than other forms of pay, said Donald W. Mitchell, managing director of Mitchell & Co. His research firm analyzed four large public companies, each of whose share price is sensitive to different financial factors. It found that in every case compensation paid to executives in cash hurt the share price more than an equivalent amount in options.

For example, Avon is a stock whose price is chiefly sensitive to changes in earnings per share, Mr. Mitchell said. He calculated that the stock's sensitivity to earnings was such that "every dollar paid out in cash, on an after-tax basis, costs shareholders 11.7 times that in its effect on their stock price."

Mr. Crystal has a modest proposal that would render options more to his liking, one that he said some companies are already using: "You set the exercise price for the option much higher than the current price. And you don't cut that price, even if the stock price falls. If you do that, you start getting close to options being a true reward for long-term performance."

There are a thousand variations.

Robertson Abandons UPI Offer

Threat of Closure For News Agency

By Paul Farhi

WASHINGTON — United Press International lost what may have been its last chance for survival Wednesday, when the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson unexpectedly withdrew his \$6 million offer for the wire service.

UPI executives said they had resumed talks with other potential investors in an eleven-hour effort to save the company. But Pieter VanBennkom, the UPI president, told staff members in Washington that he would not rule out shutting down the 85-year-old company as soon as Friday.

Mr. Robertson had emerged as UPI's would-be savior last month when the wire service was auctioned by a bankruptcy court judge. A company that Mr. Robertson controls, U.S. Media Corp., was the only bidder that offered to buy all of UPI.

U.S. Media's \$6 million offer was contingent on a review of UPI's books, and Mr. Robertson told a packed news conference in Washington that reviewing the long-troubled wire would have been more expensive than he had realized. He said his advisers estimated it would take an investment of \$31 million during the first 18 months, with no guarantee of a turnaround.

"It's with great personal regret that I say the economics, for us, don't make sense," said Mr. Robertson, a 1988 Republican presidential candidate who has built a thriving media empire with his Christian Broadcasting Network and Family Channel cable television network.

Mr. Robertson cited UPI's declining subscriber base as a prime reason for not going ahead with his offer, saying that even CBN had recently canceled its news reports.

He said he would still like to buy UPI's name and some of its smaller assets, such as its radio network and picture archives.

[Later, creditors said they rejected a \$500,000 offer by Mr. Robertson for the UPI name and two photography-related assets. Reuters reported from New York.]

But those steps are unlikely to quench UPI's desperate thirst for cash. UPI told a bankruptcy court in late April that it would be unable to pay its 500 employees without a court-supervised sale by mid-May. Robertson has kept UPI afloat during the period.

See UPI, Page 12

Fit Brokers Thrive in Tokyo

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — A few years ago, when Tokyo was emerging as one of the world's major financial centers along with New York and London, foreign brokers' age houses were clamoring to fill expensive offices with well-paid staff and spend millions to buy seats on the stock exchange. Today, many of these companies are bleeding red ink and retrenching, but some are among the most profitable in Japan.

The collapse of the Tokyo stock market, which has lost nearly half its value over the past two-and-a-half years, has devastated trading volume and triggered a process of natural selection. Quite fit are the well-capitalized companies with diverse product lines and skills in arbitrage, by which traders seek to exploit short-lived price discrepancies among various markets.

But many that are dependent on commissions from stock trading, where volume has fallen by two-thirds, are thinking about survival. Some trading rooms are said to be nearly devoid of activity. Facing the prospect of years of losses, some are withdrawing, despite the disgrace that engenders in Japan. Most, however, are hunkering down.

"Many companies are downsizing to skeletal operations," said Bradley J. Treadwell, a partner in charge of Arthur Andersen & Co.'s Capital Markets Consulting Group. "They hope to survive until the market comes back in two to three years."

Hoare Govett Japan Ltd., which has lost money for years, recently said it planned to close its Tokyo office. It joined a host of others, including Banca Commerciale Italiana, Chemical New York Capital Corp., Geneva SA, Morgan Grenfell Japan Ltd., and Chase Manhattan Securities Japan.

None of these is among the 124 full members of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where the number of foreign companies has grown to 25 from 6 in 1986. Nor is a full member expected to withdraw — after years of tough lobbying by foreign governments to

get in, none would want to be censured for running when the going gets tough.

But many concerns, such as County NatWest Securities Japan Ltd. and W.F. Carr (Overseas) Ltd., are slashing millions of dollars of fixed costs by laying off or transferring staff. With about half of Tokyo's 50 foreign brokerage firms thought to be in the red, more layoffs are expected.

The stock-market slump also has gutted profits at Japanese securities houses, which are in their worst downturn since the mid-1980s. Three of the Big Four and nine of 10 second-tier firms posted net losses in the year to March 31.

In contrast, big foreign brokerage houses with expertise in arbitrage trading have increased their shares of the market's volume and risen to the top of the profitability rankings. In the year in March 31, Salomon Brothers Asia and Goldman Sachs & Co. trailed only Nomura Securities Co. in recurring profit, according to Ministry of Finance data leaked to the Japanese press. Morgan Stanley & Co., Societe Generale and Baring Brothers Securities also were highly profitable.

Aggressive arbitrage helped boost the share of volume booked by foreign brokers to more than 20 percent this April, double the level a year earlier. The total share held by the Big Four of Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co., Nomura Securities Co. and Yamachi Securities Co. meanwhile, has been steadily slipping, falling below 30 percent in April, two-thirds the level of several years ago.

The big foreign brokers are earning much of their profit through stock-index futures arbitrage. This has become a prime source of profits as thinning trading in the cash market depresses commission revenues while increasing price volatility and thus arbitrage opportunities.

Since trading in futures, options and other derivatives began in Tokyo in 1988, foreign companies have had the upper hand: Japanese companies

See BROKERS, Page 13

Europe Carriers Are Pulled Into U.S. Airfare War

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — The latest battle in America's airline fare wars spread Wednesday across the Atlantic, signaling more turbulence ahead for the industry.

Lufthansa and Swissair announced that they were matching the summer cuts on U.S.-to-Europe routes brought in earlier in the week by Delta Airlines. Delta, trying to build up the transatlantic service it bought from Pan American before the U.S. flag ship airline went bankrupt, offered cuts up to 45 percent on business and full-fare coach tickets to Europe.

KLM and British Airways said Wednesday that they were considering matching the cuts.

The prospects of lower fares, while a potential bonanza for travelers, hit airline shares hard. In London, BA stock finished down 4 pence at 332 pence on Wednesday, while KLM's fell 0.60 to 39.90 guilder (\$22.35) on similar concerns. Analysts calculate that KLM makes about two-thirds of its profit on North Atlantic routes.

But stock in BAA PLC, which operates Britain's airports and whose revenue would be expected to rise with a summer influx of travelers, rose a sharp 20 pence to 695 in London.

In New York, where airline stocks took a pounding Tuesday, the Dow Jones transportation index was down again Wednesday (Page 12).

Meanwhile, Continental Airlines, which has been operating in bankruptcy protection for more than two years, filed suit in federal court in Texas against AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines. In what analysts called a desperate

move, Continental accused the industry's market leader of trying to force it out of business as the only way American would be able to fly at a profit.

The suit argued that American's recent fare cuts constituted predatory pricing designed to destroy its rivals' "financial and competitive vitality" by setting price levels "that would result in ruinous losses to weaken and destroy competitors."

American responded by asking a federal court in Chicago to validate its new and simplified fare structure and keep it free of lawsuits that it warned could drag on for years. Ann McNamara, American's general counsel, said the accusations by other airlines "are actually a smokescreen for their objection to price competition."

A similar suit was filed by employees who are stockholders of America West Airlines, which is also operating under bankruptcy protection, seeking documents on American's pricing strategies.

Robert L. Crandall, American's chairman, rejected the suits in testimony Wednesday to Congress on airline deregulation. "If we want a competitive system, we must allow the market to finish the painful process of eliminating whatever number of carriers are surplus to the market's needs," he said.

The U.S. aviation industry now is dominated by three major carriers — American, Delta, and United. None of them flew at a profit during the disastrous climate of recession and the Gulf War last year, and profits this year seem to be elusive in the slow recovery.

In April, American tried to rationalize the crazy-quilted airline fare structure by introducing four

See FARES, Page 13

Delors Denies 'Super-State' Plan

By Steven Brill

STRASBOURG, France — EC Commission President Jacques Delors, smarting from EC states' rejection of his request for a major budget increase, responded angrily Wednesday to suggestions that he wanted to turn the European Community into a super-state.

Speaking during a European Parliament debate on the Danish rejection of the Maastricht Treaty, he also defended plans for a closer union with more spending power.

Mr. Delors rose to denounce an assertion by a Dutch member that he favored a Community ruled more and more from Brussels.

"It's totally false," he told the deputy, Nel Van Dijk. "I protest very strongly when you say such things. You must come along with proof and that's how you talk to a bureaucrat, not in any other way."

His speeches showed he had no ambition to build a Europe where small states had little say, he added. Despite the tilt, the parliament later passed a resolution backing the plan to push ahead with ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. The parliament also endorsed

the proposal to boost the European Community's budget that was rejected by a majority of finance ministers on Tuesday. The proposal is for the budget ceiling to be increased between 1993 and 1997 to \$8 billion European currency units (\$114 billion) from about \$7 billion Ecu now. The final decision rests with national heads of government.

The EC assailed a U.S. threat to penalize its food exports. Page 13.

Ireland is preparing for a referendum next week on the treaty, the Community's blueprint for economic and political union. After Danes voted narrowly against it last week, the Irish vote could make or break prospects of rescuing the pact, which has to be ratified by all 12 EC states.

But both the British and the German governments Wednesday reiterated their support for the treaty. Mr. Delors told the 518-strong EC assembly: "A few ideas should help us improve the workings of our Community and draw us nearer to our people."

They included extension of re-

search to diversity within the bloc and efforts to avoid conflict over sovereignty between Brussels and national governments.

In London, the British cabinet closed ranks behind Prime Minister John Major to try to stifle dissent over EC union within the ruling Conservative Party.

Social Security Secretary Peter Lilley, widely seen as skeptical of policy on Europe, issued a statement saying he fully supported Mr. Major over the Maastricht Treaty.

"The prime minister negotiated a good deal at Maastricht which gives us a good opportunity to shape Europe in the way we want," Mr. Lilley said.

In Paris, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany told French leaders that the German legislature would ratify the Maastricht Treaty on time.

Wolfgang Schäuble, parliamentary leader of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, told Prime Minister Mitterrand he had no doubt that both the lower house and the Bundesrat, the chamber dominated by the opposition Social Democrats, would vote for the treaty this year.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes US Dollar, British Pound, Japanese Yen, etc.

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, Europe in other centers. New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 P.M. EST.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

Source: MMB Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Societe Generale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (Geneva); Globex (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and other interest rates.

Source: All Reuters except ECU; Lloyd's Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for United States, Discount rate, Prime rate, and other money rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and other Asian Dollar deposits.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, and other U.S. Money Market Funds.

GOLD

Table with columns for New York, London, and other gold prices.

Channel Ferry Operators Find Life at the End of the Tunnel

By Barry James

PARIS — Ferry operators, who once feared the opening of the Channel tunnel, are now going through the biggest period of expansion in their history as they prepare for the opening of the European single market next year.

They are introducing huge new special-purpose ships and modernizing or stretching old vessels.

They are emphasizing quality and entertainment, turning once austere Channel crossings into cruises.

On the 26 mile (42 kilometer) crossing between Dover and Calais, they are sailing with shuttle regularity.

Five years ago, the ferry services were at a nadir following the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster and the prospect that a tunnel would eventually take away their customers. The boats were old and the crossing was something to be endured. The capping of the Herald of Free Enterprise off Zeebrugge in 1987, with the loss of 193 lives, raised questions about lax safety standards. The ship's operator later went out of business.

Now it is the \$1.47 billion tunnel that seems to be in trouble. Plagued by disputes between Eurotunnel PLC, the operator, and Trans Manche Link, the construction consortium, the tunnel will miss its original mid-1993 opening.

A spokesman said full services were unlikely until well into 1994 because of a delay in supplying railway rolling stock.

Eurotunnel says it will not meet its period of maximum indebtedness until 1996, at which time train, car-shuttle and freight services should be working at full capacity and producing sufficient revenue to service the debt. The company said that despite the loss of expected revenues next year, the estimated project costs were still well within available funding.

Eurotunnel Cut From FT Index

Agency France-Press

LONDON — Eurotunnel PLC, the company holding the concession for the Channel tunnel, was removed Wednesday from the 100-share Financial Times-Stock Exchange index due to insufficient market capitalization.

The so-called Footsie index, main barometer of the London exchange, consists of the 100 leading issues in terms of capitalization.

Eurotunnel shares closed Wednesday at £3.53 (\$6.47), compared with more than £4.80 in January and more than £11 in 1990. Capitalization ooded for Footsie membership is about £1 billion. Eurotunnel is at £955 million.

The delay gave ferry operators the windfall of an entire extra summer season to consolidate market share and put aggressive commercial strategies into place.

Last year, they carried some 27 million passengers. A spokesman for P & O European Ferries said traffic so far this year was up 27 percent over the same period in 1991.

Ferry operators believe that the forging of a single European market will create enough growth in both passenger and freight traffic to keep everybody busy.

Shipping analysts said that because their vessels would be partly amortized, the ferry operators would be able to match any level of fares the tunnel operator decided to set. At the same time, Eurotunnel will be constrained on fare cutting because of its mountain of debt.

"There is life after the tunnel," said a spokesman for Hoverspeed, which last year introduced high-speed catamarans known as Sea-Cats. Driven by water jets, they are capable of carrying up to 450 passengers and 80 automobiles.

The Australian-built SeaCats challenge the sea advantage the tunnel has: crossing time. The tunnel promises a 30-minute crossing between Dover and Calais. The Sea-Cats already do it in 35 minutes.

Meanwhile, the ferry operators are whittling away another advantage claimed by the tunnel operators — the ability to leave on the next departure without a booking.

Tunnel travelers will put their cars aboard special shuttle trains for the crossing.

By the time the tunnel comes into operation, P & O European Ferries, the largest operator with slightly more than half of the market, and the British-French Sealink partnership will be offering at least

45 daily crossings each way between Dover and Calais, meaning that in all but the busiest periods, travelers should not have long to wait.

The British government recently rejected, on antitrust grounds, a request by the ferries to operate joint ticketing and marketing on the Dover-Calais route.

The ferry companies also have the advantage of being able to offer a variety of routes. P & O and Sealink both offer other short Channel crossings, such as Folkestone to Boulogne, while the rival Sally Line

sails between Ramsgate and Boulogne.

Travelers going from northern or western Britain to France or Spain can avoid driving through the crowded southeast of England by

See CHANNEL, Page 13

Microwave Research and Development Inc. advertisement. Includes contact information for S & K Securities, Inc. and details about financial advisory services.

Corum advertisement. Features an image of a watch and text describing the brand as 'Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie Suisse' and 'The Admiral's Cup - simply one of the most distinctive and elegant sports watches in the world.'

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Slovak uses a... Havel' and 'Prime Minister'.

MARKET DIARY

Prices and Politics Worry Wall Street

NEW YORK — Stock prices slumped Wednesday on concerns about inflation and the declining popularity of President George Bush.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 34.21 points on Tuesday, fell 26.70 to 3,343.22, and declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered gainers by more than 2 to 1.

Airline stocks were notably weak and the Dow Jones transportation average fell 25.79 points, to 1,335.01. Morgan Stanley cut airline estimates, citing the recent fare wars.

Health-care stocks also contributed to the market's slump. U.S. Surgical lost 3 1/4 to 106 1/4. Critical Care lost 2 3/4 to 37 1/4.

The S&P health care index is down more than 16 percent since mid-April, following several disappointing earnings reports.

Inflation concerns came to the fore Wednesday on rumors that the May wholesale-inflation data would show higher price rises than had been expected.

Telefonos de Mexico paced the Big Board as it rose 2 1/2 to 51 1/2. Reports said the telephone company's union was considering selling some of the approximately 4 percent of Telefonos shares it owns.

Citigroup rose 1/4 to 19 1/4. Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking company, said it would issue about 9.3 million common shares in exchange for certain preferred shares.

Semiconductor stocks were lower after the industry's manufacturing association said orders were down in May from April.

Intel declined 1/4 to 50 1/4. Motorola fell 1/4 to 38 1/4. Anthem Electronics slipped 1/4 to 36 1/4.

The Dow table showing daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.



Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table listing various market sectors.

NYSE Most Active table listing top trading stocks.

AMEX Most Active table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

NYSE Diary table listing market activity.

AMEX Diary table listing market activity on the AMEX.

NASDAQ Diary table listing market activity on NASDAQ.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table.

NYSE Most Active table.

AMEX Most Active table.

NYSE Diary table.

AMEX Diary table.

NASDAQ Diary table.

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Food table.

COCA (FOOD) table.

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3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) table.

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE) table.

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE) table.

LONG GILT (LIFFE) table.

INDUSTRIALS table.

BRITISH CRUDE OIL (IPE) table.

Stock Indexes table.

Spot Commodities table.

Dividends table.

Dollar Unable to Pierce Barrier of 1.60 Marks

NEW YORK — The dollar weakened Wednesday in a retreat that followed its failure to pierce the 1.60 Deutsche mark level in Europe.

The dollar fell to 1.5905 DM in New York from 1.5920 on Tuesday, and it dropped to 127,450 yen from 127,500, to 1,4500 Swiss francs from 1,4555 and to 5,3525 French francs from 5,3585.

Traders were hesitant to buy the dollar because of uncertainty about the future of the planned European monetary union.

Marc Chandler of IDEA said, "The ebbs and flows of opinion on European unity, like the Danish rejection of the Maastricht Treaty and uncertainty in the upcoming Irish vote next week, worked against loog dollars. So did signs from the Japanese that they want a stronger yen."

"Short-term, however, the momentum indicators show the dollar has scope to rise towards its recent highs, especially given the rumors of stronger-than-expected retail sales Thursday," he said.

In London trading, the dollar was mixed, ending below its best levels of the day after failing to breach 1.60 DM.

Analysts said the dollar was buoyed early in the day by speculation that the May U.S. wholesale inflation figures, to be released Thursday, would be above analysts' expectations.

"There was a definite feeling this morning that the dollar was going to break higher and a lot of people went long," said a U.S. investment house trader.

UPI: Robertson Withdraws Offer

(Continued from first finance page) ing the past month by injecting \$300,000 for payroll and other expenses.

UPI filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy-court protection in August, its second Chapter 11 filing since 1986, and has been searching without success for a buyer for about 18 months.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Stockholm, and Toronto.

Table of world stock markets including Tokyo, Zurich, and other international markets.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial.

U.S. Banks Enjoyed Record Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. bank profits soared to a record in the first three months of this year, but regulators said Wednesday that probably will not last.

The 11,806 commercial banks earned \$7.6 billion in the quarter, up 36 percent from the same period last year, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said. That topped the old quarterly record of \$7.3 billion set in the first quarter of 1989.

'Wayne's World' Propels Paramount

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Paramount Communications Inc. posted Wednesday much-improved second-quarter results with the hit movie "Wayne's World" contributing \$115 million in revenue.

The company reported net income of \$28.3 million, compared with a net loss of \$55 million a year ago, when the company was forced to take a \$35.4 million charge on its motion-picture and television operations.

Biodegradable Plastic Enters Market

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A bottle made of fully biodegradable plastic will enter commercial use in the United States next month, giving consumers their first alternative to the polyethylene container.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain said Wednesday that a new line of shampoo would be sold in bottles made of organic plastic based on agricultural products, known as Biopol.

July Cocoa Falls to 19-Year Low

CHICAGO (Bloomberg) — The price of cocoa for delivery in July collapsed Wednesday, falling to a 19-year low, as producers dumped more and more on a market that is already weighed down, analysts said.

July cocoa shed \$36 to close at \$802 a ton after setting a life-of-contract low of \$800 at the Coffee, Sugar & Cocoa Exchange in New York last Monday. July cocoa has lost \$56 a ton.

Textron Wants to Sell CWC Unit

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (AP) — Textron Inc. said Wednesday it wanted to sell its CWC Castings Division, a maker of auto camshafts and steel castings.

Textron, which bought CWC in 1956, has operations in aerospace technology, commercial products and financial services.

For the Record

International Business Machines Corp. filed a suit alleging that Phoenix Computer Associates Inc. sold counterfeit memory cards for the IBM PS/3090 family of mainframe computers.

Chrysler Corp. said when the sale of electric minivans to utility fleets opens in December, it would become the first automaker to offer vehicles powered by either natural gas, flexible fuel or electricity.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said the Navy authorized production of six AV-8B Harrier II Plus warplanes, which would keep production lines open for three months pending orders from Italy and Spain.

Wang Laboratories Inc. filed a lawsuit against the U.S. units of Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and NMB Semiconductor Co., alleging in-time patent infringement on two patents for single in-line memory modules.

Texas law-enforcement officials, outraged over "Cop Killer," a song by the rap singer Ice-T, called for a boycott of Warner Brothers Records and Time Warner Inc. One target is Six Flags Over Texas, a Time Warner theme park.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Racial B...', 'To a £50', 'FARES: A...', 'CHANNE...', and 'NY Wednesday'.

Racal Bounces Back To a £56 Million Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Racal Electronics PLC reported Wednesday a return to profit and set a date to spin off its Chubb security operation to stockholders, meeting a promise made in fighting off a hostile bid last year.

Racal bounced back to a pretax profit of £55.8 million (\$102.3 million) in the year to March 31 after a loss in the previous year of £21.82 million.

Operating profit tripled to £103 million, but was reduced by charges of £41.6 million. Of these, £22.5 million related to costs incurred in spinning off the Vodafone Group PLC mobile-telecommunications unit and in defending against the bid by Williams Holdings PLC. A further £18 million related to provisions for disposals and closures of various businesses in the current financial year, part of Racal's broad restructuring.

Debt was reduced to £121 million, from £225 million a year ago, as a result of the Vodafone spin-off, cutting the debt-to-assets ratio to 19.1 percent, from 35.4 percent.

Racal Electronics' revenue rose slightly, to £1.61 billion.

Racal said prospects for 1992-93 were good, benefiting from cost reduction and profit improvement programs, lower exceptional costs and reduced interest payable.

Share analysts upgraded their forecasts for 1992-93 profit, and the stock rose 5.25 pence to 69.25 pence.

Paul Norris of Barclays de Zoete Wedd said he would be increasing

his pretax forecast for the year by £15 million, to £105 million, while some other analysts went as high as £110 million.

Following the model of Vodafone, Racal now plans to spin off its security operations to stockholders next October.

Racal said it would issue shares in the new company, to be named Chubb Security PLC, to Racal shareholders pro rata to their holdings in Racal. Further details will be given in September.

The security operations cover electronic security, fire protection, staff guarding, locks and safes.

Racal added that Sir Ernest Harrison would be succeeded as chief executive by David Elsbury, currently chief operating officer, at the annual general meeting on Aug. 3. Sir Ernest will remain chairman of Racal and will remain chairman of Chubb Security.

Breaking down operating profit for 1991-92, Racal said security profit rose 20 percent to £53.8 million, data communications had a profit of £1.8 million after an £11.8 million loss and network services cut startup losses to £300,000 from more than £14 million.

Radio communications' profit almost doubled to £22.5 million, while the marine and energy division profit rose 9 percent to £16.3 million. Defense radar & avionics had a profit of £6 million after a small loss the previous year, while specialized businesses had a profit of almost £9 million after a previous year's loss of £3.5 million.

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(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

TI's Bid for Dowty Prevails

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British engineering company TI Group PLC claimed victory Wednesday in its hostile £520 million (\$970 million) takeover bid for Dowty Group PLC, another engineering and aerospace company.

"This is a merger for growth that creates the second largest engineering company in the U.K. and one of the biggest in Europe," said TI's chairman, Christopher Lewinton.

TI said it had received 55.4 percent of the total Dowty share capital in acceptances from shareholders when the tender closed Wednesday but that there were more to come.

Dowty is the second venerable British engineering company to disappear after a hostile offer within a year. Hawker Siddeley PLC earlier fell victim to the industrial conglomerate BTR PLC.

"We are clearly delighted with the result. Our priority now is to get down to the real task of returning Dowty to its core specialized engineering businesses of aerospace and polymer engineering," Mr. Lewinton said.

Dowty, maker of the landing equipment for the Airbus aircraft, among other things, has spent £150 million over the last five years diversifying unsuccessfully into information technology and other areas.

TI, an acquisitive company that manufactures specialized metal tubing and industrial seals, has said it intends to sell the noncore parts of the Dowty businesses, with an early sale of the company's information-technology unit thought likely.

Analysts said the victory would take TI into the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 of Britain's leading companies.

With a potential market capitalization of more than £1.5 billion, the company could challenge Rolls-Royce PLC as the biggest of the British engineering groups.

A TI director said it was too early to say if Dowty's current senior management would have a future in the combined new group.

Dowty had been seeking support among institutional investors until the last hours in frantic attempts to remain independent. The company stressed its recovery prospects and had reported better-than-expected annual results.

Last Friday, Dowty announced pretax profit of £32.7 million for the year to March 31, and said it had seen signs of an improvement in its businesses in the first three months of this year.

"The general view is that they got it for a very good price," said Zafar Khan, engineering analyst at SG Strauss Turnbull, referring to the price TI paid for Dowty. "So the Dowty profits were very good for TI."

The value of the TI bid is dependent on the price of its shares, offered as payment to Dowty shareholders, and on Wednesday it was calculated at around £520 million.

Dowty's common stockholders were offered eight TI shares for each 15 Dowty shares they held. There was a cash alternative of 175 pence a share.

TI's stock initially rose six pence to 356 pence a share before falling back to close 1 penny up at 353, while Dowty's shares closed up 12 pence to 187.

Baring Brothers, the merchant bank acting for TI, said the bid was now declared unconditional. It is expected that trading in the new TI common stock will start Thursday.

(Reuters, AFP)

EC Assails U.S. Threat To Food Exports

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Wednesday that U.S. threats to hit European Community exports with prohibitive duties in a dispute over oilseeds were inappropriate, counterproductive and had no legal basis.

"The commission deeply regrets this decision which, if implemented, would seriously affect EC exports to the United States for a whole range of products," the EC executive said.

"It appears from this action that the U.S. is not interested in peace in international trade," an EC official quoted Farm Commissioner Ray MacSharry as saying.

The United States and the Community are still deadlocked over agriculture at crucial negotiations intended to liberalize world trade.

Their dispute over the EC's oilseeds subsidies, which Washington says cut into U.S. exports of soybeans, is a side issue that has soured still further the climate for resolving the bigger conflict.

Wine, Cheese Targeted

Keith Bradsher of The New York Times reported from Washington: The administration, establishing an uncommon link between fine European foods imported for American tables and feed shipped in Europe for consumption by livestock, threatened Tuesday to impose prohibitive tariffs on European veal, month, brandy, rose wine, snails, Roquefort cheese and other items in retaliation for European restrictions on American soybean exports.

Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, released a list of \$2 billion worth of annual food imports from Europe and said she intended to impose prohibitive duties on half of them unless the issue was resolved. The duties, which are likely to be 100 percent or more, could make these products cost double or triple in the United States what they now cost.

The list was drafted to include a range of goods from European countries.

European officials on Tuesday said the EC had offered earlier in the day to negotiate limited restrictions on its exports in exchange for a quiet settlement of the issue, and accused the United States of taking unilateral action in a dispute previously handled through talks among diplomats in Geneva.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1850	2700	2100
1800	2600	2000
1750	2500	1900
1700	2400	1800
1650	2300	1700
1600	2200	1600
1550	2100	1500
1500	2000	1400

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Tiend	130.40	130.40	Unch.
Brussels	Stock Index	5,948.88	5,959.68	-0.22
Frankfurt	DAX	1,789.76	1,786.20	+0.20
Frankfurt	FAZ	711.83	713.60	-0.25
Helsinki	HEX	783.72	788.82	-1.89
London	Financial Times 30	2,057.20	2,056.60	+0.03
London	FTSE 100	2,636.10	2,635.40	+0.03
Madrid	General Index	250.70	250.20	+0.04
Milan	MIB	948.06	947.00	+0.11
Paris	CAC 40	1,653.70	1,652.03	-0.43
Stockholm	Affarsvarden	1,087.45	1,087.92	-0.04
Vienna	Stock Index	450.07	450.21	-0.03
Zurich	SBS	554.20	557.10	-0.43

Very briefly:

- The Agnelli family, unwinding positions in the aftermath of the Perrier takeover, sold the 1.55 million shares in Compagnie de Suez held by their Exor SA to Nestlé SA, their opponents in the tabacco battle, for 496.8 million French francs (\$92.5 million), slightly above the market price.
- Daimler-Benz AG raised its stake in Mercedes-Benz of South Africa to 76.6 percent of the ordinary share capital from 50.1 percent, buying the additional 26.5 percent from the bank Volkskas Investment Ltd.
- Northern Foods PLC, the wholesaler of fresh foods and dairy products, reported that its pretax profit for the year to March 31 had risen 20 percent to £126.2 million (\$230.9 million), as it gained from acquisitions and defied pricing pressure from its supermarket customers.
- Merck AG, the Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical company, said first quarter consolidated sales had risen 11 percent from a year earlier, to 10.9 billion francs (\$412.2 million).
- Deutsche Bank said Western banks would meet in Frankfurt on June 25-26 to discuss with Vneshekonbank the end-June deadline on a moratorium on principal of debt of the former Soviet Union.
- Deutsche Aerospace AG, Aerospaiale and Alenia will delay their Regoliner project if Dasa takes a controlling stake in the latter. Dasa's Regoliner F70 can be developed first, Dasa's director-general, Johannes Schaffler, said in a newspaper interview.

Bourse Sets Schneider Investigation

PARIS — The regulatory commission overseeing the operation of the Paris Bourse said Wednesday it would open an investigation into trading in Schneider SA shares.

Schneider shares fell sharply on Tuesday after the company held a meeting with financial analysts and later said 1992 net profit may be as low as 300 million francs (\$56 million).

This would be an improvement over the 275 million franc profit in 1991, which reflected heavy losses at the Spiez-Datagradic plant in Austria, but would be a far cry from its more typical 1,000 million franc profit in 1990. Schneider's share slide continued on Wednesday, when it closed 1 franc lower at 682.

FARES: Europeans Join Battle

(Continued from first finance page)

classes of fares cutting business fares and stabilizing advance purchase tariffs for vacationers. Other lines responded with still lower fares. American struck back with half-price fares for its cheapest seats, which its rivals felt they had to match.

All this drained profits, and no analyst would dare predict whether the rush for half-price tickets would put the airlines into the black during the summer. Then came the transatlantic fare wars this week.

Although no airline analyst would speculate on the outcome of the court cases, Kevin Murphy of Morgan Stanley said the uncertainty of the outcome would itself make U.S. airline stocks even more unattractive.

The main argument against the three principal airlines is that they might emerge victorious from the fare wars as an oligopoly fixing prices at a higher level, but Mr. Murphy doubted that could happen with continued slack demand in a slack economy.

John Fincavage, an investment banker with Transportation Group, pointed out that the airline year was usually split into two — the summer months of heavy tourism when airlines generally make money on high cash flow, and the winter months when airlines hibernate on their fat and keep flying.

But because the slow U.S. economic recovery will affect not only vacation travel this summer but business travel in the winter, he said the fate of the weaker airlines is growing increasingly precarious.

Parretti Backer Asks Protection From Creditors

AFP-Extel News

GENEVA — Sasea Holding AG, which backed Giancarlo Parretti's disastrous \$1.3 billion acquisition of MGM, said Wednesday that it had filed for protection from creditors to allow it to restructure its debt.

The move is partly the result of "problems regarding the operations of MGM due to the financial situation of that company," Sasea said. Mr. Parretti was ousted last year by Crédit Lyonnais, which had lent him hundreds of millions of dollars and has taken control of the troubled studio.

Sasea said the filing would allow it to propose to its creditors payments proportionate to their exposure. Sasea said it had already cut debt by selling its main real estate unit, Scotti Finanziaria SpA.

Peltz and May Likely to Buy Retailer

Reuters

MADRID — Nelson Peltz, the former chairman of Moundleigh Group PLC, along with his associate Peter May, are the most likely candidates to buy the collapsed British real estate company's Spanish retailing subsidiary, a spokesman for Galerías Preciados SA said Wednesday.

"Everything points to Nelson Peltz and Peter May," the spokesman said. "I don't think there have been any other offers."

In November 1989, Mr. Peltz and Mr. May bought a 22 percent stake in Moundleigh and became its top officers. Previously, they had been chairman and president, respectively, of Triangle Industries Inc., whose vast U.S. packaging operations were acquired by Pechiney SA of France.

Mr. Peltz and Mr. May, who were censured by the stock exchange for improper dealings in Moundleigh shares, left their executive positions at Moundleigh last year and sold half their stake to the Gordon Getty Trust. Moundleigh entered receivership last month with debt of £500 million (\$916.50 million) after it missed an interest payment.

BROKERS: Survival of the Fit

(Continued from first finance page)

have been struggling to match the experience and level of computer technology deployed by their Western competitors.

There are signs, however, that the advantages the big foreign brokerages enjoy may be waning. Analysts said the Big Four have narrowed the gap to arbitrage techniques.

Nomura, for example, ranked second only to Morgan Stanley in arbitrage turnover on the Osaka Stock Exchange between January and March this year. Nikko boosted its commission income from figures and options trading by 18 percent in the latest financial year, to 10.2 billion yen (\$80.4 million).

The Ministry of Finance, worried that foreign dominance of arbitrage trading was whipsawing the markets, has also been clamping down. It raised commissions and shortened trading hours on the futures exchange in Osaka. Some also suspect a snap audit of Morgan Stanley earlier this year was at best an attempt to chill arbitrage activity, and at worst a way of spying on the company's trading techniques.

"The authorities would like to see the derivatives market slow down and go back to being a plain-vanilla type of activity," Mr. Treadwell said.

Foreign interest in the market, another key source of revenue to overseas securities houses, may also be tapering off. Although the chance to snap up relatively cheap stocks

made foreign investors among the few bulls during the two-and-a-half-year slide in Tokyo equities, most portfolio managers have achieved adequate weightings and have little need to increase their exposure to Japanese equities, analysts said.

A source at a leading foreign brokerage firm played down the competitive threat. "We're not sitting still," he said, noting that arbitrage techniques were constantly being refined.

CHANNEL: Life at the End of the Tunnel for Ferries

(Continued from first finance page)

taking a ferry from Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth or Poole. Although the ferry crossing takes six hours or more, total travel time is shorter.

Britany Ferries, the main operator in the western Channel, recently introduced a 27,000-ton flagship, the Normandie, and announced its interest in building two more super-ferries for delivery over the next two years. The 10-deck Normandie is the largest Channel ferry in service.

P & O European Ferries will introduce a freight superferry, the European Highway, on its Dover-Zebrugge service next week.

Another P & O ferry, Pride of Kent, arrives back in Dover on Friday after a refit in Palermo, Sicily, that included the adding of a 31 meter (102 foot) midship extension

and the increase of its passenger capacity by 500 to 1,825.

By the time the tunnel opens, the company will have 24 ships on Channel and North Sea crossings, including five on the Dover-Calais route. "We are ready now to take on the tunnel," a spokesman said.

The P & O passenger-shipping interests reported a profit of £149 million (\$31.7 million) last year which, despite the recession, was up from £131.7 million in 1990.

Analysts say the real competition is more likely to be among the ferry operators.

The British partner in the Sealink consortium, which was acquired by the Göteborg-based Stena line in 1990, recently trimmed its personnel from 6,000 to just over 4,000 in a bid to turn around a £30 million loss last year.

The consortium operates 12 ships on Channel and North Sea routes.

The companies also are seeking the loyalty of truck drivers by introducing special freight ferries with first-class service.

Meanwhile, a Russian concern has expressed interest in developing Channel services using surface-skimming seaplanes that could, in theory, carry up to 400 passengers and 250 tons of freight. A prototype aircraft, known to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the Caspian Sea Monster, was developed as a military transport.

In theory, the craft could cut the western Channel crossing to 10 minutes from six hours. The large amount of shipping would make it difficult to assign routes to such an unorthodox craft.

PHILIP MORRIS SUPERLIGHTS
THE UNIVERSAL TASTE OF LIGHTNESS.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	APR
IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	110 1/4	109 3/4	109 3/4
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	50 1/2	49 3/4	49 3/4
Apple	0.00	0.0	10.0	28 1/2	27 3/4	27 3/4
Oracle	0.00	0.0	12.0	22 1/2	21 3/4	21 3/4
Amazon	0.00	0.0	15.0	15 1/2	14 3/4	14 3/4
Google	0.00	0.0	18.0	12 1/2	11 3/4	11 3/4
Yahoo	0.00	0.0	10.0	18 1/2	17 3/4	17 3/4
Alibaba	0.00	0.0	12.0	15 1/2	14 3/4	14 3/4
Facebook	0.00	0.0	15.0	12 1/2	11 3/4	11 3/4
Twitter	0.00	0.0	18.0	10 1/2	9 3/4	9 3/4
LinkedIn	0.00	0.0	20.0	8 1/2	7 3/4	7 3/4
Slack	0.00	0.0	25.0	6 1/2	5 3/4	5 3/4
Zoom	0.00	0.0	30.0	4 1/2	3 3/4	3 3/4
Dropbox	0.00	0.0	35.0	3 1/2	2 3/4	2 3/4
Evernote	0.00	0.0	40.0	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4
OneDrive	0.00	0.0	45.0	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
SharePoint	0.00	0.0	50.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Office 365	0.00	0.0	55.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 10	0.00	0.0	60.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 11	0.00	0.0	65.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 12	0.00	0.0	70.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 13	0.00	0.0	75.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 14	0.00	0.0	80.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 15	0.00	0.0	85.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 16	0.00	0.0	90.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 17	0.00	0.0	95.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 18	0.00	0.0	100.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 19	0.00	0.0	105.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Windows 20	0.00	0.0	110.0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

SPORTS EURO 92

Sweden Holds France to Tie in Opening Match

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Firecrackers shattered the night calm of this friendly city Wednesday night after Sweden held France to a 1-1 draw in the opening match of the European Championship.

A tie is a customary enough start to major soccer tournaments, but what was surprising was the way the Swedes mislead the French toward the brink of defeat, proving more the athletic team and often higher on discipline and morale.

So why did France escape with a point?

Simple. Leave Jean-Pierre Papin with a wide open goal to attack and you pay the price. When Papin, the latest multi-million dollar acquisition by AC Milan, punished France's defense with his right-footed scoring shot on a hour into the match it was a bolt from the blue struck by a flasher.

Up to then, Sweden had a grip on this match that suggests France has not the flair and panache to fulfill its promise to go all the way in this eight-team contest. Stefan Schwarz and Jonas Thern, two of the Swedes playing abroad, provided the platform with dominant, hungry midfield power.

Both were shown yellow cards for the ruggedness of their tackles, but they squeezed the lifeblood out of France. France's own creator in midfield, Franck Sauzeau, had neither the touch to outwit them nor the support to stimulate rhythm.

He tried, but was often alone. Yet, in the beginning, the French had struted, their winger from Auxerre, Pascal Vahirua, had danced and many thought, ah yes, the French have such class. Slowly, as the sun went down way past 8.30 P.M., the wheel turned. The yellow Swedish tide began to ripple forward, especially down the right flank, where Klas Ingegnor appeared to have too much vigor and speed for the veteran French skipper, Manuel Amoros.

And down the center Kennet Andersson, big and blond though not very polished, barraged France into conceding two corners. The second was turned into a Swedish goal, a wootful French surrender.

As the ball was dipped toward the rear post, Ingegnor made a dummy run to entice Bernard Casoni out of position. Jan Eriksson was lurking nearby and when he made his move, Sauzeau was at fault in not marking tightly. The result was a gift, a "free" headed goal from seven meters.

It was the second time the 6 foot, 11 inch (1.8-meter) Eriksson had scored for his nation, this one coming in his 20th match. From his face, it was the moment of a lifetime, and from the crowd which had been led to believe that their team was the underdog, it was an awakening.

Now Sweden became the men of the hour, and the French chased around like frustrated boys. Angolma was cautioned for a foul on Limpar that betrayed the flawed French temperament, and bad Ingegnor scored with two rushed chances early in the second half it is doubtful that the French would ever have recaptured their nerve.

But he missed, first with a wild shot, then with a header too close to goalkeeper Bruno Martini. And then came the hour of that man Papin. JPP, as he is affectionately known, was a quiet, almost anonymous figure, a wounded one because of an ankle that had been injured for three weeks.

The quieter he is, the more dangerous it is to leave him unguarded. Joachim Bjorklund, an inexperienced defender of 20 and the ophew of Sweden's team manager, Tommy Svensson, committed the cardinal sin.

He forgot to dog Papin's every step and when Christian Perez floated an angled ball from the left, there was Papin. He headed the ball downfield, to be allowed goalie Thomas Ravelli to advance toward him, then with a sure kick of his



Jean-Pierre Papin, who scored the tying goal for France, was knocked down by Roland Nilsson as Jan Eriksson, who had scored first for Sweden, looked back to see if a penalty had been called.

right foot he shot the ball untouched wide of Ravelli.

The 21st goal in Papin's 36th appearance for France saved the day for his team. It justified a half-time substitution by the manager, Michel Platini, that brought out Perez instead of Vahirua, and it bought France a little time to consider how fortunate it was to have survived a lesson in organization from a team which, skill for skill, expected to be outclassed.

The teams: SWEDEN (formation 4-4-2) — Ravelli; R.Nilsson, Eriksson, P.Andersson, Bjorklund; Ingegnor, Schwarz, Thern, Limpar; K.Andersson (73rd minute, Dahlin), Brolin.

FRANCE (5-2-3) — Martini; Angolma (60th minute, Fernandez), Boli, Blanc, Casoni, Amoros; Sauzeau, Deschamps; Cantona, Papin, Vahirua (48th minute, Perez).

Scorers: Eriksson 24th minute, 1-0; Papin 60th minute, 1-1. Yellow cards — France: Angolma (35th minute), Cantona (53rd minute); Sweden: Schwarz (40th minute), Thern (67th minute).

said Wednesday before the opening match between Sweden and France, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The Swedish Football Federation's general secretary, Christer Olsson, said that about 10,000 tickets had been returned by the eight nations participating in the tournament but that most would be re-sold.

"We will sell at least 95 percent of the tickets," he said. "Our original projections were to sell about 85 percent."

Olsson said some returned tickets would not be re-sold for security reasons because organizers wanted to avoid seating rival fans together.

Swedish police have warned banks and currency exchange bureaus in Malmo to watch for English soccer fans trying to change forged British bank notes, Reuters reported.

Police arrested two fans Wednesday on suspicion of changing forged notes for Swedish kronor in Malmo, where England plays its first match, against Denmark on Thursday.

The two Newcastle, in their early 20s and from Newcastle in northeast England, were caught with the help of English police, a Malmo police spokesman, Lars Hakansson, said.

Other English fans said they understood the two had a quantity of forged £ notes as well as a fake credit card.

AS Roma announced Wednesday it has signed Serbian midfielder star Stasa Mihajlovic, paying Red Star Belgrade a transfer fee of about 9 billion lire (\$7.5 million), The Associated Press reported.

The 23-year-old player, who will get \$660,000 a season under a three-year contract, will arrive in Rome on Thursday to undergo medical examinations.

BOOKS

COTE D'AZUR: Inventing the French Riviera

By Mary Blume. 208 pages. Illustrated. £14.95. Thames and Hudson, 30-34 Bloomsbury Street, London.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

MARY Blume has concocted, rather like one of those elegant lazy Frenches served by her interviewer artists and aristocrats on a sun-washed Mediterranean veranda, an anecdotal book, a little of this and that. It's mostly nostalgia — for lifestyles perhaps defunct but still more glamorous, more elegant, more sensuous than the lawdry touristy trick of Riviera life today.

At one point, in one of the apocryphal observations that dot her text, Blume informs us that nostalgia is "pain made pleasant." Maybe, but more often it's merely wistful memory, sweet but sometimes inconsequential. Blume's book is like that, too, but as she keeps reminding us, idle pleasure is no sin.

Blume, who for more than 25 years has portrayed the well-known and the lesser-known in a series of lively interviews for the International Herald Tribune, has shaped her book into a story. That story has its heroes, its villains and its amiable loonies. Blume chronicles the rise of the Cote d'Azur as, first, a winter retreat for rich foreigners — it got its highly marketable brand name, the "azur coast," from the French poet Stephane Liegeard in 1887.

Her book is framed with a double portrait of Nice and its longtime mayor Jacques Meunier, who incorporated the city's pride, flamboyance and easy corruption. It ends with the preposterously and, even, cruelly self-involved Americans Henry and Marie Clewes, who between the wars built a Euro Disneyesque villa near Cannes and retreated from not only the modern world but also from personal responsibility. For Blume, the Clewes symbolize the hedonism and self-delusion of the Riviera's very rich, and her ending, some of the best writing in the book, makes the symbolism explicit.

Basically, however, her tale is a fairly straightforward chronology. She writes of the first English winter settlers in Nice; the Belle Epoque charms of Cannes and Monte Carlo; the burst of energy in the 1920s, with what she calls a truly stimulating blend of artists and society idlers; the rise of the summer season (only possible after tanning became fashionable) and of Villenueve and Cap d'Antibes; the compromises and horror of collaboration during World War II; the fabled return to gaiety after 1945; the institutionalization of Monaco — a place she seems to hate as much as a tax shelter; the commercialization of Cannes and Saint-Tropez; and indeed the entire coast, and the inexorable onslaught of the touristic hordes, middle-class and worse.

Blume disapproves of the snobishness of her rich and titled and socially adept subjects, but can't help fixating on them: For her, they are what makes the Cote

d'Azur worth bothering with. "Their lives," she writes of the locals, "became incidental to the history of the place and totally without consequence, except to themselves." A page later she quotes approvingly a descriptive passage by Fernand Braudel, the doyen of the Annales school of French historians, who recast history into the study of the very common folk she so resolutely ignores.

Perhaps she's correct in assuming that pool-side summer loungers care more for Issidora Duncan and Coco Chanel and the Aga Khan and Scott Fitzgerald and Somerset Maugham, Niki de Cambrano and the Duke of Windsor and Colette and Brigitte Bardot and Princess Grace than for some anonymous Nijevs street vendor. But like the fashionably thin society dames who crop up here, the bones — in this case, Blume's file-card collection of anecdotes — sometimes show through. Too often, a mention or an allusion must stand for a genuinely literary depiction.

Still, if you take this book for what it is and don't try to bully it into something it isn't, it makes an amusing read. And the photographs — starting with the wonderfully misty, sumptuous and sensuous cover — add mightily to the hedonistic pleasure. They nudge this bestiary of the grand, the fashionable, the rich, the arty and the idle from mere nostalgia toward touching social history.

John Rockwell is the Paris-based European cultural correspondent for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South brought off an outrageous swindle to bring home a game contract. His opening one-club bid was artificial and his ace and his ace-spade rebid was forcing. He seemed headed for four spades, which cannot be made after an opening diamond lead, but diverged into three no-trump.

The defense could have taken the first five heart tricks, but West led the diamond king, guided by his partner's double for the artificial bid of one diamond. This rebid was not enough for South, who could count just eight tricks after winning with the ace.

Leading a diamond to establish a ninth trick was sure to provoke a decisive heart shift, so South brazenly led the heart queen. This had the desired effect, for West won with the ace and led his remaining diamond. East won and could not read the situation. He played a third round of diamonds to establish his remaining diamonds, and South claimed his contract.

NORTH (D)			
♠	9 8 4 3		
♥	10 9 8		
♦	J 10 9		
♣	J 4 3		
WEST			
♠	10 8 5		
♥	A J 5 3 2		
♦	K 7		
♣	7 5 2		
EAST			
♠	K Q		
♥	K 7 6 4		
♦	Q 8 6 5 4 3		
♣	10		
SOUTH			
♠	A J 7 2		
♥	Q		
♦	A 2		
♣	A K Q 9 8 6		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North Pass East Pass South Pass West Pass. 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ N.T. Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

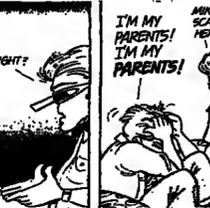
DOONESBURY



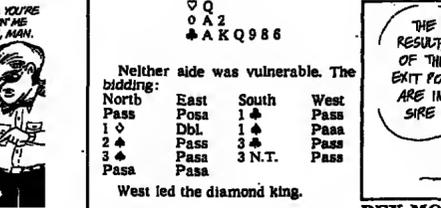
JUMBLE



BLONDIE



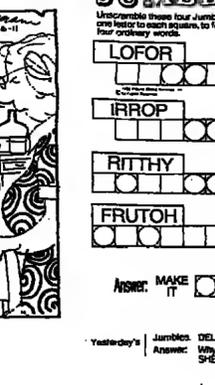
WIZARD of ID



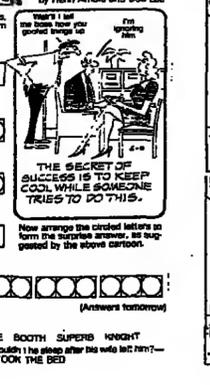
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



Cheap Beer and Chaperons: Sweden's Big Party Begins

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Their voices preceded them down the hall of the subway station. The first sounds of a looming storm? The first match was four hours away. Rounding the corner they came into view, singing in praise of Sweden, arms linking each other, four teenage, crewcut boys in the blue-and-yellow jerseys of Sweden. They walked to the end of the waiting ramp, trailed no less than 10 meters by three policemen outfitted proudly in urban battle uniform.

Two of the officers followed them into the front car. As the train pulled away, the policemen were standing in the doorways flanking the four youths, who sat suddenly quiet on facing benches like kids on their first school field trip. The officers were posed like mannequins from a war museum.

They wore padded navy jump suits. A square radio microphone was strapped to the shoulder, a white helmet strapped to the belt. There was a billy club dangling from one hip and a sheathed weapon hanging from the other. Black gloves were tucked into the belt. A large green bag was fastened at the belt in back. How long does it take to get dressed for work in the morning?

The 17-day final in the European Championship of soccer began here Wednesday night when the French national team took on Sweden's. The Swedes, amid great national debate, have invested \$35 million in police security for this tournament.

When four bedazzled teenagers enter a subway, they are followed by officers prepped for riot. At each stop, they step halfway out of the train, peering through a window into the adjoining car. Leaving the station, such fans as appear to pose a threat are then to be followed to Rasunda Stadium by teams of plainclothes officers.

The Swedes had anxiously awaited this debut for many years. With more than 3,200 journalists covering tournament sites in Norrkoping, Malmo, Gothenburg and here in the capital, this has become the largest sporting event in the nation's history.

It also is an invitation to hooligans from England, Germany and the Netherlands, but the Swedes are appealing to the brighter side. On an open field in the northeast section of the city, they have erected a series of white tents, where draft beer sells for 20 Swedish kronor, a bargain in this country.

English authorities fear that alcohol only induces violence, but the Swedes expect youths to remain at the tents, where they can't tear up anything but the grass. Let them drink themselves silly here. The area is equipped with a stage for rock bands, barbeque and sandwich stands, risqué T-shirt stands, pinball machines and video games, dartboards, a mechanical bull and a Velcro pit.

On Tuesday night, the eve of the tournament, these last two were getting the most attention.

Although it does appear a bit naive to imagine that people who have come to fight will suddenly prefer to put on a Velcro suit with a running leap. Sure, they lie suspended against the wall upside down until they peel off, but the rewards of this can wear thin after awhile.

Of course, this is all new for the Swedes, who were invited to this party because they own the keys to the stadiums. They have yet to properly qualify for one of these finals. Yet it has become fashionable to predict that they will advance to the semifinals from their round-robin grouping of France, England and Denmark, helped along by the home-field advantage. Although some members of the national team play fulltime outside the country, Malmo is the only all-professional club in Sweden.

The Swedes, amid great national debate, have invested \$35 million in police security for what has become the largest sporting event in the nation's history.

The players on the other teams work half-days at other jobs. The national team's manager, Tommy Svensson, 47, is a former primary school teacher. And how much is the home-field advantage worth? Something, at least. When the World Cup was held here in 1958, the Swedes advanced to the final at the same Rasunda Stadium, where they were drubbed, 5-2, by Brazil and its 17-year-old star Pele.

This time the stadium has been surrounded at its periphery by chain-link fencing, topped sharply along the top. The crowd of arriving spectators must stuff itself through narrow security checkpoints to enter the grounds. Inside, the typical barbed wire fencing surrounds the pitch.

Mingling on the streets outside, waiting for the gates to open as scheduled three hours before the match, three Frenchmen wearing face paint and a curly wig of white, red and blue are gathered in front of television crews and lead a rousing chorus of their national anthem. It reminds many of the scene in Casablanca — including, one supposes, the tall knobby-kneed singer in the red wig. In crescendo, a blue tear falls from the corner of his eye.

As far as could be seen, the tournament was going to open happily. Once the matches began, of course, the betting windows on violence would be closed. The matches take on personalities of their own. As the players ready to take the field, the Swedish fans formed a rousing, noisy wave around their stadium, and the authorities braced themselves. After this, only 16 more days of fearful joy.

PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPC

NEW YORK — ...

IAAF TO OF U.S.

By Michael Jan ...

SCOREBO

Major League Standi

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
East Division	
Toronto	34 17
Baltimore	34 17
Minnesota	34 17
Chicago	34 17
Detroit	34 17
Cleveland	34 17
West Division	
Oakland	34 17
Texas	34 17
Atlanta	34 17
California	34 17
San Diego	34 17
Seattle	34 17
Los Angeles	34 17
San Francisco	34 17
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SPORTS BASEBALL

The Message: Send Money, No Japanese

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Major league baseball has shown uncommon steamship in permitting a Japanese millionaire to invest a considerable amount of his money in the sport.

The influx of \$75 million from Hiroshi Yamauchi of Nintendo Corp. will help keep the Mariners in the Pacific Northwest, and without any foreign influence. What a deal.

Commissioner Fay Vincent and the owners are not in unanimity on all matters. A few impetuous home-grown owners have apparently failed to move some of Vincent's power over to Richard Ravitch, who was brought in to handle the owners' most important business, which is labor negotiations.

Still, Vincent and all the owners seem to agree: Japanese money is O.K. but Japanese presence is not O.K.

This is the first time baseball has permitted ownership from outside North America, and the sport of Turner and Bruce and Autry will remain safe and strong and insular.

"This venture is not going to be controlled outside North America," Vincent reassured an anxious public Tuesday. "This venture is going to be controlled in Seattle."

If Yamauchi, president of Nintendo Co. Ltd. of Kyoto, was ever allowed to attend the inner councils of baseball, he would surely be polite and discreet.

If somebody asked his opinion, he just might point out that management and labor have a common stake in this lucrative field of sports and entertainment, and that there should be plenty of money to go around, if everybody works hard and cooperates and doesn't treat the other side like a class enemy. We hear this is how it works in large Japanese industries.

Cooperation, however, is a disturbing concept that owners and player associations (except for the National Basketball Association) do not want to hear, which is why the NBA is going to be the first truly international professional sports league, during David Stern's regime.

They are already playing league games in Tokyo, and sending the Big Team to the Summer Games in Barcelona and running a nifty tournament in Europe every October. Stay tuned for the ultimate big league.

Baseball is still secure in its so-called World Series. THE WORST-CASE scenario for Vincent, but how bad would that be? The most logical site for ailing teams is the World's Worst Dome, in a leveled section of St. Petersburg, Florida. A road trip to Tokyo sounds better all the time.

In fact, the Nintendo people probably could not move a North American franchise to Japan because the Japanese have their own league going and are not about to disrupt

its health for one rogue owner. But what is so harmful in a wealthy foreigner investing in a baseball team in the United States? Baseball had to confront its phobia when Jeff Smutzman, the owner of the Mariners, proposed selling 60 percent of the club to the Nintendo group.

Yamauchi's son-in-law, Minoru Arakawa, has lived in Seattle for 15 years, and was to be a major executive in the new order, but Vincent blocked the sale.

On Tuesday, Vincent announced that John Ellis, chairman of Puget Sound Power & Light, would become the Mariners' chief executive officer. Running a monopoly utility is surely more closely akin to baseball's way of thinking than running a worldwide video corporation.

"Mr. Ellis has the total authority to run this business," Vincent said, soothing our deepest fears by saying that Yamauchi's role would be limited to "the power to approve certain transactions in the realm of extraordinary events."

YAMAUCHI's status is very much like that of another owner who may be neither seen nor heard. This other owner is also of the absentee variety, by the name of George Steinbrenner, residing in Tampa, Florida, and owning the New York Yankees, but still banned from running the team after being caught consorting with an admitted gambler two years ago.

Some time soon, Steinbrenner is expected to be reinstated by Vincent, probably at the start of next season, which means we should all experience a kinder and gentler Yankee Stadium while we still have the chance.

Because he holds a U.S. passport, George is ultimately safe and acceptable, even though he has his own bizarre way of dealing with failure.

Sometimes when the Yankees lost a big game, he would insist that his general manager be confined to quarters for the evening. If a trade went sour, he would blame his "baseball people." If a runner was thrown out at home, Steinbrenner would hector his third-base coach in front of national television.

Steinbrenner believed in making his employees fall on their swords, or his sword. We need more owners like him.

IAAF Threatens Ban Of U.S. Track Team

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The world governing body for track and field has declared ineligible all 200 athletes who competed in the Kazuo Miyazono Invitational last Saturday in San Francisco, a meet in which Butch Reynolds won the 400 meters in 44.98 seconds to qualify for the U.S. Olympic trials starting next week in New Orleans.

Implying that it would take even stronger action for the trials, the International Amateur Athletic Federation threatened Tuesday night to disqualify the entire U.S. Olympic track and field team from the Barcelona Games if Reynolds is allowed to compete.

Reynolds, the 400-meter world record holder who has been competing in the United States despite a two-year suspension for drug use, responded by vowing that he would continue his fight to run in Barcelona, although he said he would confer with his lawyers about whether to run in a meet Wednesday night in Holmdel, New Jersey.

Reynolds was suspended by the IAAF after testing positive for an anabolic steroid after a meet in Monte Carlo on Aug. 12, 1990. He has steadfastly denied ever using performance-enhancing drugs and twice has persuaded a federal court judge in Columbus, Ohio, his hometown, to grant a temporary restraining order allowing him to run in the United States.

After granting the second action on Monday, Judge Joseph P. Kincaid set a hearing date of June 18 for Reynolds to return to seek another order that would allow him to compete in the trials.

But with his latest declaration, the IAAF has used the ultimate threat in trying either to dissuade Reynolds from competing or to have the U.S. Olympic Committee disqualify him.

In a statement issued from its London headquarters, the IAAF said it would "not accept Reynolds' participation in Barcelona whether conceded by any American court or by any eventual qualification as a result of his domestic competition in the United States."

The IAAF said it planned to notify the International Olympic Committee, the USOC and the Athletics Congress, the U.S. governing body for track and field, of its position, the strength of which lies in a regulation that stipulates that any athlete aware of a suspended athlete's participation risks disqualification.

The IAAF has asked TAC for an explanation of events in San Francisco, where more than 700 athletes competed, including about three dozen expected at the Olympic trials. Some, like Brian Albrecht, a 3,000-meter steeplechaser, and Ken Flax, a hammer thrower, are former Olympians. It has also asked Mike Fanelli, the meet director, for a complete list of results, ostensibly to obtain a list of participants.

It could well develop that not all of them risk sanction, in that the 400 was the final event of the meet, and, according to Fanelli, Reynolds appeared to run only 10 minutes before the start. At that point, Fanelli said, the seven other 400-meter runners were appraised of the situation, and they ran anyway.



Tony Pena slid under catcher Chris Hoiles's tag to score Boston's fourth run during the eighth inning of the game in Baltimore.

Red Sox Bam-Bam Pops Jays Into 1st

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

For the first seven innings, the left field seats.

Then Reardon came on in the ninth and was tagged for back-to-back singles by Randy Milligan and Joe Orsulak. But after falling behind, 2-0, to Leo Gomez, Reardon fanned both him and Reardon, then retired Chito Martinez on a grounder to drop the Orioles into second place for at least a day.

Blue Jays 2, Yankees 1: In New York, Candy Maldonado became only the fifth player to homer into the center-field bleachers since Yankee Stadium reopened in 1976, then ended a seventh-inning tie with a two-out double as Toronto won.

Indians 6, Tigers 1: Glenallen Hill had two homers for Cleveland and Denis Boucher held the Tigers to three hits for eight shutout-innings in Detroit.

Athletics 6, Brewers 1: Oakland got 15 hits while Kevin Campbell, in his first major league start, was holding the Brewers to one over six innings in Milwaukee.

White Sox 4, Angels 2: In Chicago, Frank Thomas got three hits, one a homer, and drove in three runs as California lost its fifth straight.

Twins 4, Royals 2: In Kansas City, Kent Hrbek hit his 250th major league homer and Minnesota's Bill Krueger held the Royals to four hits for eight innings to run his record to 6-0.

Mariners 2, Rangers 1: Dave Fleming, a rookie, who hit his ninth straight and Tino Martinez hit a two-run double in the seventh in Arlington, Texas, as Seattle ended a four-game losing streak.

(WP, AP)

Arazi to Run Wednesday In Palace Stakes at Ascot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Arazi, the 2-year-old champion who failed in his bid to win the Kentucky Derby, will return to racing next Tuesday in the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot.

Weeks of speculation about the Francois Bontin-trained colt's next race ended Wednesday when Anthony Stroud, the racing manager for Sheikh Mohammed al Maktoum of Dubai, one of the colt's owners, announced that Arazi would run in the mile (1.6-kilometer) stakes.

He will be ridden by Steven Canthen.

Arazi, campaigned primarily in France, finished a disappointing eighth in the May 2 Derby at Churchill Downs. He had won the Breeders' Cup Juvenile at Churchill Downs on Nov. 2, impressively that he was voted the top 2-year-old in North America off that one race.

He then had knee surgery, however, and came to Kentucky with just one mile-long prep this year.

The race at Ascot will be his first in Britain. Except for the two U.S. starts, all his other racing has been done in France.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES First Horses, Now Betting in China

HONG KONG (AFP) — Betting will be allowed at the next two horse-race meetings in the southern city of Guangzhou, the Wen Wei Po newspaper said Wednesday, even though gambling is officially outlawed in China.

In April, the first officially sanctioned horse races since the Communists took power in 1949 proved very popular in Guangzhou.

Organizers expect that 900,000 yuan (\$155,200) will be wagered each meeting, the newspaper said, with 60 percent returned as "prizes" and the rest going to charity.

For the Record

Marco Giovannetti won Wednesday's uphill 18th stage of the Tour of Italy, edging fellow Italian Mastimiliano Lelli and overall leader Miguel Indurain of Spain by a few seconds at the finish in Moavasio in the western Alps.

Brian Satter, fired last month as coach of the NHL St. Louis Blues, was named coach of the Boston Bruins a day after the Bruins fired Rick Bowness.

Li Ee Tee, the Kentucky Derby winner, underwent arthroscopic surgery in Louisville, Kentucky, to have bone chips removed from his front ankle; he is expected to recover with no lasting problems.

Scott Norwood, the Buffalo Bills' all-time leading scorer with 670 points, was placed on waivers; he had been the NFL team's place kicker since 1985.

Vincent Survives 'Putsch' By 2 Owners, Chief Aide

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, and two club owners failed last week in an attempt to induce Commissioner Fay Vincent to relinquish a large portion of his power by giving up his role in major league baseball's labor relations.

Vincent angrily rebuffed the move in an owners' meeting last week, people on the management side of baseball said Tuesday.

The clash, labeled "the putsch that failed" by one member of baseball management, comes at a time when Vincent has been under attack from a small group of critics, mostly in the American League.

The two owners who joined Ravitch, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Vincent as a commissioner, are Jerry Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox and Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Reinsdorf has been Vincent's foremost critic, and most recently was at odds with him over the proposed sale of the Seattle Mariners to a Japanese-led group.

In trying to remove Vincent from labor relations, the Ravitch-Reinsdorf-Selig group wanted to make sure he could not intrude on its negotiating strategy.

The collective bargaining agreement with the players can be reopened in December, and union officials have told players to expect the owners to reopen.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

League	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AMERICAN LEAGUE	Toronto	34	22	.609	0
	Baltimore	34	22	.609	0
	Milwaukee	29	27	.519	5 1/2
	Seattle	28	28	.500	6 1/2
	New York	28	28	.500	6 1/2
	Detroit	25	31	.446	9 1/2
	Cleveland	23	33	.411	11
	West Division				
	Cleveland	25	27	.481	0
	Texas	24	27	.471	1
	Minnesota	21	29	.419	4 1/2
	Chicago	20	30	.400	5 1/2
	Kansas City	19	31	.380	6 1/2
	California	18	32	.360	7 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE	Pittsburgh	33	23	.591	0
	New York	29	27	.519	4
	St. Louis	29	27	.519	4
	Philadelphia	28	28	.500	5
	San Francisco	25	29	.463	8 1/2
	Los Angeles	25	29	.463	8 1/2
	Chicago	23	31	.429	10
	West Division				
	Cincinnati	23	28	.450	0
	San Diego	21	27	.438	1 1/2
	San Francisco	20	27	.426	2 1/2
	Atlanta	19	28	.404	3 1/2
	Montreal	18	28	.393	4 1/2
	Houston	18	28	.393	4 1/2

Today's Line Scores

League	Team 1	Team 2	Score
AMERICAN LEAGUE	Cleveland	Los Angeles	11-1
	Seattle	San Francisco	5-1
	Baltimore	Chicago	5-1
	Minnesota	St. Louis	4-1
	Chicago	Philadelphia	4-1
	San Diego	San Francisco	3-1
	Los Angeles	San Francisco	2-1
	Seattle	San Francisco	2-1
	San Diego	San Francisco	2-1
	San Francisco	San Francisco	2-1
NATIONAL LEAGUE	Philadelphia	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0
	San Francisco	San Francisco	7-0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher; Milwaukee—Signed Kevin Rock, Daniel Kysnar, Randall Kirt, Jeffrey Dretz, Ryan Nolen, Steve Robinson and Christopher Pappalardo; Detroit—Signed Darrin Fife, Russ Caspas and Timmy Lincecum; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Sean Halpin and Gabriel Martinez; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Terry and Kevin Fisher; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SEATTLE—Put Clay Parson pitcher on 15-day disabled list; Oakland—Signed catcher Eric Soderstrom; Oakland—Signed catcher Eric Soderstrom; Oakland—Signed catcher Eric Soderstrom.

BASEBALL

CHICAGO—Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher; Milwaukee—Signed Kevin Rock, Daniel Kysnar, Randall Kirt, Jeffrey Dretz, Ryan Nolen, Steve Robinson and Christopher Pappalardo; Detroit—Signed Darrin Fife, Russ Caspas and Timmy Lincecum; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Sean Halpin and Gabriel Martinez; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Terry and Kevin Fisher; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz; Philadelphia—Signed catcher Jeff Crick, Ryan Cruz and Thomas Horowitz.

Righetti Gets the Start, But It's Reds at Finish

The Associated Press

The San Francisco Giants got what they needed from Dave Righetti, making his first start in nine years. But they lost ground in the National League West.

The first-place Cincinnati Reds broke up a tie in the ninth when Bill Doran doubled home Hal Morris for 3-2 victory Tuesday night in San Francisco that dropped the Giants three back.

"I'm disappointed we lost the game, but I'm happy with how I did," said Righetti, who holds the major league record for saves by a left-hander with 251.

Righetti threw three hitless innings for the Giants before giving up three hits and two runs in the fourth. He finished five innings, allowing two runs on three hits and striking out four.

After the Reds blew the 2-0 lead they built against Righetti, Morris tripled to right with one out in the ninth. Cory Snyder misplayed the ball and first was given an error, which the official scorer changed to a hit after the game. Doran then lined a 1-2 pitch off Rod Beck for the winning run.

Dodgers 3, Braves 2: In Los Angeles, Kal Daniels hit a homer in

NATIONAL LEAGUE

league homer and got three RBIs against Houston. With the bases loaded and one out in the eighth, Walters hit a grounder to Ken Caminiti at third base who tried to turn a double play. Walters beat the relay throw to first, allowing Gary Sheffield to score.

Cardinals 6, Cubs 5: Todd Zeile singled home the run that beat Chicago with two outs in the 11th in St. Louis.

Mets 6, Expos 5: Pinch hitter Chico Walker's single with the bases loaded in the ninth in Montreal gave New York its victory after the Expos rallied from a 5-1 deficit.

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JAPAN	001-1-800-220-111
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MEXICO	001-1-800-220-111
NETHERLANDS	001-1-800-220-111
NEW ZEALAND	001-1-800-220-111
PHILIPPINES	001-1-800-220-111
RUSSIA	001-1-800-220-111
SINGAPORE	001-1-800-220-111
SPAIN	001-1-800-220-111
THAILAND	001-1-800-220-111
TURKEY	001-1-800-220-111
UNITED KINGDOM	001-1-800-220-111
USA	1-800-220-111
Vietnam	001-1-800-220-111

ART BUCHWALD

Owl and the President

NEW YORK — It hasn't received much publicity, but one night last week at midnight a rare spotted owl was seen sitting on the branch of a tree overlooking the president's bedroom. In accordance with Mr. Bush's environmental policy, the Secret Service decided to shoot it. But since the owl is an endangered species they held off until they could get a ruling from the Justice Department as to whether it was legal or not.



Buchwald

our cover-up story when the press asks why we violated the law? "We'll blame it on Democratic politics. I'll bet Bill Clinton has killed a dozen spotted owls in his lifetime."

The press spokesman announced, "I just received a memo from Bill Reilly, our EPA man in Rio. He says that the U.S. has become the villain of the conference and if we don't sign a treaty — any treaty — we're going to be in deep spotted owl droppings. What do I do about the message?"

"Leak it to the press," Quayle urged. "If the Brazilians pelt us with rotten eggs, we'll go up 10 points in our polls."

The Secret Service man said, "Here's my problem. If we shoot the owl now, we're going to make a heck of a racket and wake up the president. If we wait until morning, the owl may fly away and we won't have another chance to get him."

One of the president's handlers asked, "How did the owl get into the tree in the first place? Spotted owls live outside the Beltway."

Quayle said, "Ross Perot could have flown the bird in on his private plane. I don't trust him any more than I trust an endangered snail darter."

The press spokesman yelled, "Of course! It's another Ross Perot dirty trick. He's counting on us to kill the spotted owl so that his managers, Ham Jordan and Ed Rollins, can claim we don't care about rare species that prevent us from getting a jump-start on the nation's economy."

A White House adviser said, "I don't think we should decide what to do about the owl until we talk to the president."

"We can't wake him. He's going dolphin fishing in Maine the first thing in the morning."

One of George Bush's political advisers took issue with Quayle. "We've been selling Bush as the 'environmental president.' We wouldn't look very good to the Audubon Society if the Secret Service turned a submachine gun on the bird. We could use the owl to our advantage by saving it."

Quayle responded, "But as long as it remains there we will be prevented from cutting down the White House tree."

One of the president's press spokesmen said, "I have no problem with killing the owl, but what's

Judge Rejects NEA Law

NEW YORK — A federal judge in Los Angeles has rejected a law requiring the National Endowment for the Arts to "take into consideration general standards of decency" when making grants.

tion became a red flag for many artists who denounced it as government intrusion into their work.

The ruling in U.S. District Court also cleared the way for a trial in the effort by the four solo performance artists to reinstate grants denied to them two years ago. That trial may start as early as next fall.

"The right of artists to challenge conventional wisdom and values is a cornerstone of artistic and academic freedom, no less than the rights of scientists funded by the National Institute of Health," Tashima wrote.

Jill Collins, the director of public affairs for the endowment, said lawyers for the federal agency were still "reviewing the judge's decision."

Japan's Otaku: Leave Us Kids Alone!

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — You can't pick them out in a crowd unless they're wearing their Ultraman costumes or carrying a Barbie doll or a plastic Godzilla. It doesn't really matter — most are harmless. But you could be in trouble if they address you as otaku, an unfriendly form of "you," as in "Hey you!"

The otaku zoku, the "you tribe," also known as the "home tribe," since the Chinese character is the same for both words describes a subterranean sect that intends to separate itself from the rest of us. Ranging from teenage into their 30s, the predominantly male population is anonymous, uncountable, and a tad unnerveing. They have made quite a cult out of their computer dexterity and developed a passion for the irrelevances of pop culture. Their only desire is to be left alone. They are the disaffected of Japan's young generation, a reproach to group values like working hard and fitting in.

In a 1991 video film, "Graffiti of the Otaku Generation," from Osaka's Gainax Productions, a couple of them, faces intentionally blurred, spoke out. A pump man in a dark room piled high with video films conceded: "I am 31 years old and I've been an otaku for 15 years. I don't watch videos; I'm just making the perfect collection."

An office worker interviewed at his desk confessed: "I've been an animation otaku for 13 years. At university I belonged to the club otaku club: comics, animation, science fiction, mahjong, Lolita, student uniforms — especially sailor suits worn by girls — and Godzilla. Other members and I discussed animated television characters until late at night. That period was the most precious time of my life."

Today the otaku are surfacing, very reluctantly, in videos, in books like Ota Publishing's 1991 "Ikasu Otaku Tengoku" (Trendy Otaku Paradise), in popular magazines and on television variety shows. The public tries to keep its distance. The otaku are weirdos, freaks, nerds, anti-social, anthropophobic, addicts of popular and passé fads. Who or what was Godzilla's mate? Where did the Bay City Rollers tour in Japan 20 years ago? How many angels can dance on the head of a modem?

High school teachers call them "wandering bats." Sociologists and psychologists describe them as the decadent tag end of the century, an emotionless by-product of a society that also makes solid gold toilets as education. But employers consider them wizards for their fluency with computer technology.

Loners, they plug into the computer network to make byte-size contact with others like them up and down the country. As the May Tokyo Journal magazine reports, they use code names like Zero, Batman and Kojak and indulge in ferreting out errors occurring in the information pouring out of their consoles. They peer at computer bulletin boards to find hard-to-get porn and violence videos. If they are not students, they work as software designers and computer artists, engineers,



Hachiro Taku, the "Trendy Otaku" author, turned out to be a would-be actor.

editors. They relax by designing code-cracking programs and then hack into a company's mainframe for some secret info or when a certain record will be released or what the singer's bra size is. Nothing is insignificant to titillate the otaku.

"A real otaku won't talk to humans," said Kaori Usugi, 28, a computer design specialist, using their nickname. Her colleague, she said, is an otaku computer whiz who frequents video shops and carries comic books in his briefcase. "He says he finds true peace in staring at a screen."

Jun Kurumisawa, a computer artist and a 1982 graduate of the prestigious Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, stared at his screen, watching the video of otaku confessions, and explained: "I am not otaku, but I know artists who are influenced by them and their obsession with two-dimensional television animation. The computer screen is their canvas, and mine."

Kurumisawa began his career as an oil painter until he turned his one-room studio into a center for animated cartoons and computer graphics.

"Unlike artists who sell their graphics through the computer network or in exhibitions, the real otaku don't want to be seen or identified," he said. "The motivation for their interests in sci-fi and cartoons is childish. They analyze animated special effects with such intensity that it becomes an otaku treasure like their toy monsters. These are people with no relation to this society. They're seeking a way out."

The origin of the otaku generation is murky and somewhat sinister. They are an offshoot of the mid-1980s shingun, the "new human breed" that distanced itself from obligations but reveled in being outgoing brand-name consumers.

"Change society," a pre-otaku university student echoed, amazed at the question. "It is not my business. But to know what is going on is one of my duties. The media have been good friends since birth and I breathe with them."

In 1989, the otaku became notorious when a reclusive man, Tsutomu Miyazaki, 27, was arrested for kidnapping and killing

four children. Life in his cell-like room revolved around watching a collection of thousands of videos, including slash and porn flicks. He worked as a printer, prowled through comic book shops and video game centers, and only felt at ease talking with children. Others he addressed rudely as "otaku."

The horror and outrage that resulted from the incident accounts greatly for otaku anonymity.

But there was an exception: Hachiro Taku, an unkempt 29-year-old television personality with long hair, silver-rimmed glasses and either a school uniform or a safari jacket and jeans. He was proudly otaku and carried his toys around in a shabby paper bag, squeaked when he talked and signed autographs for squealing girls and otaku guys who bought 30,000 copies of his book, "Trendy Otaku Paradise," which went into four printings from October 1991 until March 1992.

By now everyone knows that Taku is no otaku but a would-be actor named Morihiro Yano. His bizarre on-screen behavior was surpassed by his real-life penchant for getting even with his critics. At the moment he is under legal scrutiny for harassment. Exposed in scandal magazines as a pseudo-otaku, Taku has dropped into otaku limbo.

"He's no longer in fashion," said the trend-spotter Satsuki Kawada, 26. "Like most otakies he lives now like ordinary people."

Why does a nice, clean, safe country like Japan with supposedly homogeneous youth have the otaku problem? A computer response might offer: 1. the post-industrial society? 2. the education system? 3. the media? 4. the Americans!

Tamotsu Sengoku, 63, an expert on youth problems, wrote a study comparing Japanese youth with their international counterparts four years ago. As a former adviser in the prime minister's office and now the director of the Japan Youth Research Institute, he found that Japanese young people "lacked a social spirit and disliked playing with friends."

"They all have otaku characteristics," he said. "They say, 'I'm not a stereotype.' They want to be different so they develop an obsession with something that sets them apart. Our society has shifted from a manufacturing to a consumer society and it's important to be different because different is better."

"I don't think the otaku zoku are temporary. It's not a fad but deeply rooted in our nature. Japanese tend to regard human relations as ideal, individualistic and detached. It's the individuality that otakies look for in an identity. They are content and not mentally sick. A little unhealthy perhaps. Many Japanese believe that since being otaku is nonproductive, it's not normal."

Would he want his daughter to marry an otaku? He grimaced: "It's not such a good idea."

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

PEOPLE

Broadway Cattle Call, With a Fashion Twist

It was a Broadway cattle call with a Seventh Avenue twist. All the performers at the Supper Club in the Edison Hotel had more in common than stage-struck dreams. They all work in the fashion industry. May McFadden did an Indian low dance. Randolph Duke sang, then found that he and Carolina Herrera could do a mean tango together. Arnold Scias and Bob Mackie shuffled with the chorus line as more than 250 would-be performers waited out for the Fashion Follies, a benefit show, to be presented Nov. 9 at the St. James Theater.

Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered Mount Everest 39 years ago, is now making something of a career defending the summit from crowds. "A few weeks ago, 32 people stood on the summit in one day," he said. "What's happening to the sense of remoteness and adventure? Tenzing and I didn't have to jostle anyone." Hillary, 72, danced the alpega Tenzing Norway, the first to climb to the summit of the world's highest mountain on May 29, 1953, in a British expedition. Tenzing died in 1986. "There is now such activity on the mountain that a great deal of rubbish and junk is left there," Hillary said. Hillary, who lives in Auckland, New Zealand, made the remarks in London on the publication of the English edition of a book of photographs of Everest, the Himalayas and Nepal.

The Patagonia Trading Co., which got worldwide publicity when Vice President Dan Quayle bought its anatomically correct South American Indian doll in front of the international press corps in Chile two years ago, made, at the request of a miscellaneous American businessman, 1,000 "anatomically correct" Dan Quayle dolls.

A Welsh film, "One Full Moon," took the Golden Dolphin award Wednesday for best film in the eighth edition of the Troia Film Festival in Lisbon. Director Ewan's film, shot in Wales, also picked up awards for Ashley Rowe's photography and actress Bettina Lward's portrayal in the film, which focuses on an ex-convict's haunted memories. Best actor award went to Gisi Haldorsson for his part in the Icelandic film "Children of Nature."

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President George Bush

Veltsin S

By Michael Do... MOSCOW — President... set the stage Thursday... meeting of a Russian... American by expressing... would sign an agreement... George Bush for deep... In an interview... Veltsin said he was... abroad and political... more than seven... Washington on Monday... Mr. Veltsin was... when it was still...

Balanced Budget WASHINGTON, AP... budget amendment to the... plan supplementary... deficits but when... The vote was... send the measure to the... lobbying and... General News Ross Perot urged a... cogn lobbying... Leisure Gene's Colombo... than a world's fair... Waver reports on the... area. Pages 10...



Worried Offers St By Frank Swoboda and Helen Dewar WASHINGTON — Organ... labor in the United States has... to limit its ability to strike... Congress will restrict the use... permanent replacement work... The proposal by the AFL-CIO... represents the first time that lab... to strike since passage of the... National Labor Relations Act... more than half a century ago... The compromise also reflects... degree of labor's desperation as... struggles to win support in Ce... for protection against per... new replacements for strikers... President Ronald Reagan replac... striking air traffic controllers... August 1981. Recently, Caterpill... the heavy equipment maker, use... threat of permanent replaceme... to force the United Auto Work... to end a five-month strike and... born without a contract... Wednesday by Senator Bob Pa... wood, Republican of Oregon, e... players and unions would be ask... to submit all unresolved issues... fact-finding panel appointed by...

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